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THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Its Prolonged Existence on the East Coast.

How a British Treaty Has Been Evaded.

The Request of Great Britain and the United States.

The Treaty and the Correspondence Between the Governments.

An American Man-of-War Supplements a British Demand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873.

A recent cable dispatch attempted to give the purport of official representations concerning the suppression of the slave-trade made to the Imaum of Muscat, on behalf of the United States Government by the Commander of the Yantic. The dispatch was very inaccurate in statement, evidently based upon inadequate information on the subject, or else a brief telegram was unduly distended by some person quite ignorant of the subject, after it reached this country, and before it was published.

Concerning the new attention that has been directed to the African slave-trade within the last year some excerpts from the official record cannot fail to prove interesting to the readers of the TIMES.

The following is the text of the treaty, or "arrangement," as the English call it, with the Imaum of Muscat, with regard to the slave-trade. The article 3 contains the reservation of rights by the Imaum, or Sultan, which Great Britain and other countries desire should be abrogated.

THE AGREEMENT OF THE SULTAN.

Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness, Saeid Saeid bin Sultan, the Sultan of Muscat, for the termination of the export of slaves from the African dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

[Omitting the formal preamble, the agreement is as follows:]

ARTICLE 1. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the export of slaves from his African dominions, and to issue orders to his officers to prevent and suppress such trade.

ART. 2. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat further engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the importation of slaves from any part of Africa into his possessions in Asia, and to use his utmost influence with all the chiefs of Arabia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, in like manner to prevent the introduction of slaves from Africa into their respective territories.

ART. 3. His Highness the Sultan of Muscat grants to the ships of Her Majesty's navy, as well as to those of the East India Company, permission to seize and confiscate any vessels the property of His Highness or of his subjects carrying on slave trade, *excepting only such as are engaged in the transport of slaves from one part to another of his own dominions in Africa*, between the port of Lamoo to the north, and its dependencies, the northern limit of which is the north point of Kushoo Island, in 1° 57′ south latitude, and the port of Keelwa to the south, and its dependencies, the southern limit of which is Songa Manara, or Pagoda Point, in 9° 2′ south latitude, including the islands of Zanzibar, Pembao, and Monies.

ART. 4. This agreement to commence and have effect from the 1st day of January, 1847, of the year of Christ, and 13th day of the month of Mohunum, 1263 of the Hegira.

Done at Zanzibar this 2d day of October, 1845, of the year of Christ, and 29th day of Ramsan, 1261 of the Hegira.

SAEID SAEID BIN SULTAN, [L. S.]
Imaum of Muscat.
ATKINS HAMERTON, Captain,
On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors.

Great Britain wishes the Sultan to surrender the reserved privilege contained in article 3. It does not propose to violently abrogate the treaty, and, to strengthen its own humane representations to Muscat, it asks for the peaceful conjunction of the civilized Powers in diplomatic efforts to secure the surrender. This purpose, as well as a second proposition, is clearly stated in the following letter of Sir Edward Thornton to Mr. Fish, under date of March 6, 1872. This letter gives a graphic statement of the necessity of intervention by the civilized Powers. It also began the correspondence between the two Governments on the subject:

LETTER FROM SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with an instruction which I have received from Earl Granville, I have the honor to inform you that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has lately been particularly directed to the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa, to the system hitherto pursued, and the sacrifices made by Great Britain in attempting to suppress it, and to the possibility of devising more effectual measures to attain that object; and the subject has also been inquired into by a Parliamentary committee, whose report, with the evidence laid before them, I have the honor to inclose.

After full consideration of the whole matter, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the position of affairs as regards the East African slave-trade is altogether unsatisfactory; that the comparatively insignificant results hitherto attained are in no measure commensurate with the sacrifices that, during the last fifty years, have been made by Great Britain in attempting to suppress it, and that it is necessary to review her policy, and, if possible, reform the system which has hitherto been pursued in dealing with this serious evil.

The foreign slave-trade between the east coast of Africa and the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, Persia, and Madagascar, is altogether forbidden as piracy by treaties with the sovereigns and chiefs of those countries, and the sea-transport of slaves is only permitted for the conveyance of domestic slaves from one port to another of the Zanzibar dominions in East Africa, within specified limits, and during certain periods of the year.

Every facility has thus been given to Great Britain by treaty to put a stop to the foreign slave-trade, and if these treaties were properly observed, the traffic would be strictly limited to the transport of the comparatively small number of slaves required for domestic labor in Zanzibar; but the slave-trade has been but little affected by these measures, as the Arabs from the North, taking advantage of the reserved privilege of transporting slaves within the Sultan's dominions, and tempted by the great demand for slaves in the Persian Gulf, and the large profits accruing from their sale, succeed in conveying them, under cover of this recognized traffic, in large numbers to Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

The same privilege also covers a large illegal export of slaves from the southern ports of Zanzibar to Madagascar, and a considerable slave-trade is also believed to exist between that island and the coast of Mozambique.

It appears that there has been an average annual export of about 20,000 slaves from Kilwa alone, irrespective of those exported from other places, and as the labor requirement of Zanzibar is estimated at not more than 4,000 slaves a year, an annual surplus of at least 16,000 slaves is unaccounted for, which must be exported to foreign countries, in violation of the treaties.

On the other hand, the efforts of Her Majesty's cruisers have only resulted in the annual capture and release of about seven per cent. of the slaves illegally exported; while the number of slaves exported in no measure represents the sacrifice of human life caused by the traffic, which (according to the statement of Dr. Livingstone and other African travelers, that, for every negro who becomes a slave, from four to nine perish, either in the interior or on the sea-voyage) may be estimated from 80,000 to 100,000 lives annually.

The mode in which the slaves are captured in the interior of Africa, the cruelties of the slave-traders, the horrors of the journey to the coast, the loss of life, and the sufferings of the slaves on board the slave-dhows, the depopulation and ruin of the countries within the radius of the operations of the slave-traders, are described in the evidence laid before the Parliamentary Committee, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. It need only be added that, according to the latest accounts received by Her Majesty's Government from Zanzibar, the slave trade was more active than ever, and the public slave market was crowded with slaves.

And yet all accounts agree in describing the countries bordering on the east coast of Africa, the scene of these slave-raids, as being very fertile, and capable of great progress and commercial improvement; Zanzibar itself is said to be becoming the emporium for the whole sea-borne trade of the coast, and the chief market of the world for the supply of its own natural and indigenous products. Its customs receipts had increased from $126,000 in 1859 to $310,000 in 1870, and the foreign trade, to which considerable impetus has been given by the opening of the Suez Canal, shows signs of such rapid increase that it would be difficult to foretell its extent, if its growth were not choked by the slave-trade and cramped by want of means of communication with foreign countries.

Such is the picture of facts that has been laid before Her Majesty's Government. On the one side a naturally rich and fertile country, capable of taking a prominent position in the commerce of the East, and peopled by races whose attention might easily be turned to industrial pursuits; on the other, a traffic in human life which demoralizes the natives, depopulates and ruins the country, impedes its commercial progress, and calls for the combined intervention of civilized Christian Powers.

Upon mature consideration of the whole question, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that, alone and unsupported, they cannot confidently hope effectually to extinguish the slave trade, but, with the co-operation of the other great Powers interested in the prosperity of East Africa, they think that their object might be attained:

1. By inducing the Sultan of Zanzibar to surrender his reserved treaty privilege to transport slaves by sea within his own dominions for domestic labor. This privilege has only served as a cloak for the foreign slave-trade, and under its protection the foreign Arabs export their slave cargoes from Zanzibar, or from ports on the coast, ostensibly for places within the limits open to the recognized traffic, but really for foreign ports on the coast of Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

2. By opening up the trade of the coast by the establishment of more regular steam and postal communication, with the countenance and assistance of the governments interested in the commerce of the country.

These measures would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be more effectual than coercive, and I have, consequently, been instructed to represent the above facts to the Government of the United States, and to appeal to it, in the interests of humanity and civilization, to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in opening up communication and trade with the coast, and in bringing such combined diplomatic pressure to bear upon the Sultan of Zanzibar as may induce him, in return for the advantages thus held out to him, to surrender altogether, within a certain time, the privilege, which he alone continues to maintain, of transporting slaves by sea within his dominions.

I am desired also to say Her Majesty's Government will be glad to receive and consider any further proposals that the United States Government may have to suggest for combined diplomatic action against this slave trade.

The inclosed copy of the parliamentary report contains full information upon the whole subject, and, in requesting an early reply to this communication, I am instructed to add that Her Majesty's Government have addressed a similar representation to the Governments of the North German Confederation, of France, and of Portugal.

I am, &c., EDWD. THORNTON.

To this letter Secretary Fish made the following reply, acceding to the first proposition of the British Government, and stating the policy of the United States in regard to the record:

THE RESPONSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, and have laid before the President, your interesting note of the 6th inst., in regard to the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa. In reply, I am directed to state that he entirely concurs in the views expressed in that communication as to the inhumanity of that traffic and as to the desirableness that it should be put an end to. It is questionable, however, whether or how far it may be competent or expedient for this Government, in the absence of an indication of a specific plan for that purpose, to co-operate with that of Her Majesty, even for so praiseworthy a purpose. The United States have a treaty with the Imaum of Muscat, whose dominions are understood to include the island of Zanzibar. They, however, have not and never had any regular diplomatic representative in that quarter, and may not deem it advisable to send one thither for the special purpose which is the subject of your note. No objection, however is entertained to directing, as will be done, the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar to intimate to the sovereign of that country that we would be glad to see the provision of that treaty between him and Great Britain terminated which reserved the right of transportation by sea, between certain limits of his own territory, of domestic slaves, as there is reason to believe that the right reserved under that treaty is a principal cause of the evil complained of, and that, also, it has been abused. This Government will also direct the commander of the first United States man-of-war which may visit Zanzibar to convey a similar intimation to the authorities.

That part of your note which relates to the fostering of trade with the eastern coast of Africa does not seem to be as definite as may be desirable for forming or expressing an opinion as to the expediency of co-operation on the part of this Government. It is true that industrious countries engaged in foreign commerce may be said to have a common interest in such a condition of affairs, especially in rich and populous regions abroad, as may lead to an increased demand for their own productions, and to the cheapening of those which are desirable in the places with which they may traffic. As a rule, however, it is the policy of the United States to leave such matters to private enterprise only, and it is not seen why Congress might be disposed to deviate from that rule in the case of Eastern Africa. I have, &c.,

HAMILTON FISH.

Correspondence was at once opened by the State Department with the Navy Department in regard to the instructions which Mr. Fish promised Mr. Thornton should be given to the first United States vessel touching at Zanzibar, which concluded with a letter from Secretary Robeson stating that the Navy Department would give instructions "to the first vessel of the United States Navy proceeding to or returning from the Asiatic station, to touch at Zanzibar or Muscat, and inform the Sultan or Imaum, or his authorities, that the Government of the United States looks with solicitude to the abrogation of the clause of the treaty referred to, (article III.,) and hopes his enlightened Government will consider seriously the propriety and advantage of doing so, or if the clause should be abrogated before such visit, to express the satisfaction that the Government of the United States has in congratulating the Imaum on his humane and statesman-like conduct, in suppressing what has been converted or supposed to have been converted into an abuse."

It was not till Sept. 28 that the Yantic left our waters to join the Asiatic squadron. The nature of the communication made by Commander Byron Wilson to the Imaum, or Sultan, is clearly exhibited in the correspondence above quoted. The ruler of Muscat, instead of being directed or requested to abrogate any treaty, was simply asked to surrender a right which in treating with Great Britain, he had reserved. This request reaching him in the name of the great and enlightened Governments of the Western World, it is hoped, will make the desired impression, and secure the complete suppression of the traffic in African humanity.

MRS. WHARTON'S TRIAL.

The Alleged Attempt to Poison Eugene C. Van Ness—What the Prosecution Rely on.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The trial of Mrs. Wharton for the alleged attempt to poison Mr. Eugene C. Van Ness, will begin at Annapolis to-morrow. As the prosecution relies mainly on the expert evidence of Prof. Aiken, the probabilities are strongly in favor of an acquittal, his accuracy being doubted. He took the glass in which Mr. Van Ness' medicine had been mixed, and which contained about a spoonful of sediment, said to have been tartar emetic, and used the whole mass in his experiments. The defense will claim that his reactions might have been produced from any simple, innocuous alkaloid, and challenge the correctness of his conclusions.

SWOLLEN RIVERS.

Condition of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The condition of the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry was reported, at 4 o'clock P. M., as stationary, and twenty inches lower than at 10 o'clock A. M. today. This seems to indicate that the danger to be anticipated here must come, if at all, from the movement of the ice now filling the river, which may happen when the swell from the Upper Potomac and Shenandoah Valleys reaches Washington. The time required for a rise at Harper's Ferry to reach Washington is estimated at twenty-four hours. The greatest rise reported at Harper's Ferry was three and a half feet, at 10 o'clock today.

Sudden Rise and Fall in the Shenandoah River.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following reports have been received at the office of the Signal Service:

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., Jan. 5—9:40 A. M.
To the Chief Signal Officer of the Army:

The Shenandoah has risen thirty-eight inches since last report, and is still rising. The bulk of the rise occurred since 4 o'clock.

BROWN, Observer.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., Jan. 5—3 P. M.
To the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.:

The Shenandoah rose three inches between 9 and 10 o'clock; has since subsided, and is now twenty inches lower than the level reported this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Fair Institutes a Libel Suit—The Harbor Frauds in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Laura D. Fair procured a warrant today for the arrest of G. Thistleton for libel, which consists of a series of caricatures of her during her late trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden.

It is reported that the Grand Jury has indicted Harbor Commissioner Marks and his son for harbor frauds, recently under investigation

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Recent Successes of the Insurgent Forces.

The Attack on Mayari—The Capture of Holguin—The Fight Around the Fort—The Cubans Retire With Their Plunder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872.

The Cubans have surprised the Spaniards and the general public by accomplishing a feat of arms which will have a great moral effect, both here and abroad. It revives the faint-hearted among the sympathizers with the revolution, and shows that the insurrection is possessed of more life and strength than is generally believed. For months past the Cuban leaders have attacked small Spanish detachments, and isolated fortified places, and have generally discomfited them. Lately they changed their tactics, and concentrating their scattered detachments, sent small bodies to within a few miles of some fortified town; then, when the troops sallied out to attack, the main body of the Cubans made a sudden assault on the half-defenceless town, which they sacked, and then made off with the booty. This plan worked so well that Gen. Vicente Garcia resolved to attack a larger town. He appeared suddenly before Mayari on the night of the 12th; the few troops and Volunteers sought safety in the fort, and the insurgents fell upon the houses and stores—ransacked them thoroughly. A few Spaniards and thirteen surrendered insurgents were killed, and several soldiers of the regular army on guard at the hospital were made prisoners. The Spanish sloop of war Huelva immediately landed all her marines and fifty sailors, with two howitzers. This force came rapidly up to the scene of action, and when within range opened a cannonade on the insurgents. The sailors managed to get their guns into position so as to command all the streets leading from the Plaza de Armas toward the open country, and the marines, under cover of the cannonade, fired on the insurgents from the housetops. The Cubans, unable to attack the fort or dislodge the sailors, retired slowly, exposed to a continuous fire from the relieving force and the Volunteers in the fort. They contrived to carry off a considerable quantity of much-needed stores, some few stands of arms and some ammunition. Three days afterward a young Cuban officer was captured, and the captured Spanish soldiers were offered in exchange, the Spanish commander accepting the offer.

After this affair the general impression was that Calisto Garcia would be joined by Vicente, and that both, under the personal command of President Cespedes, would make the long-threatened attack on Bayamo, but the Spanish officers were of opinion that the objective point of the insurgents would be the Valley of Guantanamo. All were in error. Three small Cuban bodies appeared in the jurisdiction, and were joined by the resident bushwackers, who have become almost regular settlers. They made the roads leading to Tiguani and Bayamo, and all the smaller places between, unsafe for the mail-carriers or for smaller bodies of troops, and the commander at Holguin united nearly all his available forces with intent to surprise the band on the Tiguani Road. The Contra guerrillas left town on the 17th, and were followed by the troops on the morning of the 18th. Everything about Holguin remained quiet until the evening of the 19th. At 11 o'clock that night the sentry at the Periquera, a large and strongly-built stone house lately altered into a fort, answered the hoarse cry of the sentry at the Lieutenant-Governor's with the customary *alerta*, (all is well,) when a shadow was seen on the wall of the Periquera, and the sound of a heavy fall heard. Garcia had entered the town, and a blow with the macheta had killed the sentry. The insurgent force attacked at once; the guards were killed. A servant of the Lieutenant-Colonel gave the alarm by firing a musket. The town was aroused, and the Volunteers, suspecting at once that the rebels had taken advantage of the absence of the troops, rushed confusedly to the Periquera, not dreaming that the fort was in the hands of the insurgents. The first comers were allowed to rush in, and were then killed with the bayonets or machetes of the Cubans. In the meantime, the Cubans had either killed or fatally wounded the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major Valenzuela, of the Havana Battalion; Major Rubio, of the regular army; Lieut. Cesar Arostegui, and two others, whose names are not known. Capt. Manuel Hano and Lieut. Rafael Loper, of the Volunteers, with seven privates, were killed on rushing into the Periquera.

Such of the sick soldiers in the hospital as were able to move marched toward the barracks of the Havana battalion, where about seventy soldiers remained, determined to defend themselves to the last. Messengers were sent out to recall the absent troops and others to Gibara. Forty-five men arrived from the latter place at 3½ in the morning, and immediately opened fire on the Cubans. The latter, in the meantime, had got possession of almost every mule and horse in the town, and were loading them with the produce of the six stores which composed the business portion of the town. At 4½, some Spanish cavalry, who had marched thirty miles that night, arrived, and attacked the outposts of the Cubans, who thereupon vacated the Periquera, and retreated on the Mayari road, harassed as much as possible by the exhausted Spanish forces. Some letters place the number of insurgents as high as 1,200, while others make it as low as 150. The number of Spaniards, Volunteers and regulars, amounted to about 170 men. The majority of the letters received give the number of Spaniards killed at 40 to 50, and of Cubans at 30 to 40. The insurgents carried off their wounded.

IMPRESSION OF THE NEWS.

The news has created a profound sensation, and every available regular in Havana was ordered, yesterday, to report at the Cabaña, and they all leave today for Holguin, together with Brig.-Gen. Chinchilla, the acting Segundo Cabo of the island. Exchange rose about one and a quarter per cent. when the particulars of the affair became known. This is the first really successful attack of the Cubans on a fortified Spanish town.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The Intendente has, at last, fulfilled his threat of publishing the names of thieves in the employ of the Government—a proceeding hitherto unheard of, and which nobody believed would ever be done; but such is the fact. Among the published officials who defrauded the Government are the three who, some months ago, were sent away by Gen. Ceballos, and on their way home, via New-York, told such touching stories of the brutal treatment their innocent doings had been subjected to. The mercantile, but more principally the office-holding, community stands aghast at the temerity of the Minister of Finance. The important document is intended as a refutation of the charge made by some of the dismissed officials that they were arbitrarily dismissed. Some of these had already received a new appointment here, but they won't come now.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

It is reported that the Intendente has resigned, and will return to Spain on the 30th of January....A very dangerous disease has broken out among the working and other cattle in some of the interior parishes, the cattle dying almost instantly. The consequences of this epidemic, if it should spread, will be very disastrous, as, without steers, the hauling of the cane to the mills will be interrupted, and the production of sugar will not only be delayed but materially diminished....The *Juan Palomo* of the 22d amuses itself at the expense of Mr. Eduardo Bassave, a broker, who formerly sold Chinamen in Havana, and who has just received the title of Marquis of San Eduardo; but the *Palomo* said nothing when Mr. Ramon Herrera was created Count of Mortera....The epizoötic is decreasing in Havana, but moving eastward....All vessels from Cuban ports will be quarantined in Jamaica. QUASIMODO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Complications Connected With the Scheme—Failure to Form a Company—Foreign Capital to be Called in—The Ultimate Fate of the Canada Pacific.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873.

The question which chiefly occupies the Canadian mind at present, and which is destined to occupy it for some time to come, is that of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Why a scheme which has been determined on by act of Parliament should be made a "question" of, may seem strange; so, besides being a matter of some importance, and as it illustrates the peculiar way this people have of developing a national enterprise, I shall give a short résumé of the whole thing.

When British Columbia joined the Canadian Federation, one of the chief inducements held out, and the stipulation expressly made, was that the Dominion Government should undertake to secure the construction of a railroad to join the Pacific sea-board with the existing railroad system of Canada. This union with the Pacific Province took place 20th July, 1871, and the line was to be commenced simultaneously at both extremities within two years of that date, the whole to be completed by 1881. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, (1872,) quite a number of bills relating to this line and its proposed lateral branches were passed, the principal one being "the Canadian Pacific Railway act." This was the Government measure, containing the necessary legislation preparatory to implementing the agreement with British Columbia. It enacted that the line was to be constructed and worked by private enterprise, and not by the Government; that it was to extend from a point at or on Lake Nipissing to the Pacific; that it was to be put into the hands of an approved company possessed of a subscribed capital of $10,000,000, representing ten per cent. of the whole stock; that, to such a company, a subsidy of $30,000,000 in money would be given, besides a land-grant of 50,000,000 acres. It further fixed the guage at 4 feet 8½ inches, and provided that the land should be granted in alternate blocks of twenty miles, with a frontage on the line of from six to twelve miles. It will be remembered that two and a half millions sterling of this subsidy has been guaranteed by the Imperial Government, that sum having been the price of Canada's acquiescence in the Washington Treaty. The balance is to be raised by a loan which this act authorizes, thus guarding against the necessity of any increase in the present rate of taxation. These particulars show the scope of the scheme, and may interest speculators, but to understand the complications which have lately imperiled the scheme, it will be necessary to explain two more points in the Canadian Pacific Railway act. The one is, that Government have the option of engaging with one or more companies whose united capital amount to a subscribed sum of ten millions of dollars, incorporated companies being allowed to amalgamate within a specified time. The other is, that, should the company or amalgamated companies fail to comply with the provisions of the act, the Governor-General in Council may grant a charter (without further legislation) to an independent company.

Two companies for the construction and working of the Canada Pacific Railroad were incorporated last session, namely, the "Canada Pacific Railway Company," with Sir Hugh Allan at its head, and backed by most of the leading capitalists of the Eastern provinces, and the "Inter-Oceanic Railway Company," composed of Hon. Mr. Macpherson and the leading men of Ontario. Both of these companies have fallen through, failing to fulfill the conditions as separate companies, or to amalgamate within the specified time, partly through petty jealousies and partly through inability or unwillingness to "pay up." The Government, therefore, have it in their option to form an independent company, and it is on the *topis* that they are about to do so. The excitement among moneyed men has reached fever heat, and periodic batches of interested speculators are betaking themselves to Ottawa for the purpose of advising Sir John Macdonald what he ought to do and how he ought to do it. That shrewd statesman, the Disraeli of Canada, knows perfectly what he is about, and, keeping them all in tune, is quietly working out his own plan. The Opposition Press gives the whole matter the cold shoulder, characterizing the Pacific scheme as mad and impracticable, and insinuating that the Government are pressing it forward for political purposes. As you are aware, the Government is in a very critical condition, and another session may see them deposed from office. It is their object, therefore, as it is their interest, to create a Pacific Railroad Company before the next meeting of Parliament, the patronage thereby falling in their way being calculated to gain for them immense influence and support. Great as the scheme is, it must surprise an American that the fate of a Government should be thought to hang in any measure upon the formation of a railroad company, but it must be remembered that as far as population is concerned, Canada is a small country and liable to be influenced by circumstances which would be regarded as of purely commercial moment in the United States. In order to make the Government as popular as possible, it is their intention to popularize the Pacific scheme by giving the whole Dominion the opportunity of participating in it. It is probable that in the course of the present month, the final intentions of the Government will be divulged, although only vague hints, by way of feelers, have as yet been put forth by the Government organs. There will be an apportionment of the stock of the Pacific Railroad to the respective Provinces corelative to their wealth and population, and offices will be opened at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Fort Garry, and Victoria. But all this is more for the sake of plausibility than from any belief that Canadian capital will carry it through, the wire-pullers being conscious that foreign capital must come to the rescue. In evidence of this I may mention that a well-known lobbyist here was dispatched to England in connection with the scheme a short time ago, and has but recently returned. It was in reference to the success of this individual's mission that a well-known Government paper in this city wrote a high-falutin article, the pith of which I see the Associated Press has sent over the wires to New-York. It declares that English capitalists are only too eager to participate in the scheme. The Dominion Parliament meets in February, and if, by that time, an order in Council be not promulgated granting a charter to a new company, there will be nothing left but for the Government to amend the Canadian Pacific act, and construct the line themselves. That such a railroad would be of the greatest benefit to Canada is beyond a doubt, but that it might prove another Grand Trunk for the shareholders is, at least, possible. It will take the full capital ($100,000,000) to construct it, and a great deal more besides, and the value of the 50,000,000 acres of land is problematic.

NEVADA.

Partial Suspension of Mining Operations—Snow—A Vigilance Committee in Pioche.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, Jan. 4.—A number of mills in Carson Valley and the vicinity of Virginia City and Gold Hill, crushing ore from the Comstock lode, have suspended, or are being worked much below their full capacity, owing to lack of transportation for ore and fuel.

Three feet of snow has fallen in the White Pine District during the present week, seriously impeding travel.

The citizens of Pioche yesterday had a meeting to organize a vigilance committee for the suppression of crime, which is getting the upper hand of the law.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The Attitude of the Administration Unchanged.

Reply to Gov. Pinchback's Request for Troops—Extent of the President's Interference Legally Defined—Kellogg's Financial Policy Approved by New-Orleans Merchants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The situation of affairs in Louisiana was again officially brought to the attention of the Government today, and the President, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of War were in consultation several hours this afternoon. From the character of acting Gov. Pinchback's proclamation printed this morning, a conflict to-morrow was apparently inevitable in case the so-called Warmoth Legislature sought to assemble. He positively declared that such an assemblage should be prevented by force, though it does not appear whether he expected to rely upon the State militia, or upon the troops of the United States. It became known here, however, at noon today, what was not known in New-Orleans last night, that Gov. Pinchback had made an application to Gen. Emory for troops to disperse this unlawful Legislature in case it sought to assemble. This request Gen. Emory communicated to Gen. McDowell, who now commands that Department, and who happened to be here today, and by whom it was communicated to the Secretary of War and the President. After consulting with Attorney-Gen. Williams, the Secretary of War instructed Gen. Sherman to telegraph Gen. Emory in reply in substace as follows:

"That the United States troops will not be used to prevent the peaceful assembling of any body styling themselves the Legislature of Louisiana, or otherwise, provided they do not obstruct the administration of the recognized Government of the State."

This action was taken in strict accordance with the position heretofore assumed by the President in this case. Nothing has thus far been done that does not rest on a sound legal basis. It will be seen that the Government does not recede in any respect from its recognition of the existing State Government, which has been sustained by the United States Judicial authority; but the President has no legal right to prevent any body of citizens from assembling in Louisiana, and calling themselves anything they choose, until they perpetrate some act of hostility toward the United States, or the authority of the latter is invoked through the Legislature of the State. With the Governor of Louisiana, in his official position, the Federal authority can have no relations except in a certain exigency which does not now exist.

This does not necessarily imply, however, either that there will be trouble to-morrow in New-Orleans, or that this so-called Legislature will actually assemble. If it convenes, it will be in direct violation of Judge Durell's injunction, and if he makes an order requiring the United States Marshal to suppress it, the Marshal will be obliged to invoke the aid of the forces of the United States, and they will be legally and constitutionally employed in enforcing the decrees of the United States Courts. The question in law is really before the Courts for decision. The President and his Attorney-General cannot and do not undertake to decide which Legislature is legal. That will be determined, doubtless, by the action of the State Supreme Court on the 13th inst., when it will render a decision on the legality of the respective returning Boards, which will settle the entire question of the election.

Senator Kellogg telegraphed to Attorney-General Williams this afternoon that he thought there would be no trouble to-morrow, and added that, with discreet action, there certainly would not. There are a great variety of rumors afloat here to-night as to what the President will do to-morrow, but this is the situation precisely as it exists at a late hour this evening.

Some of the members of the Louisiana Committee called on the Attorney-General today, to invoke his personal advice and interference in the matter, but their suggestions were disapproved.

It is probable that the matter will come up in the House, to-morrow, in some shape, as several members stand ready to lead off in the proposal for a special investigation. Senator Kellogg telegraphs that such an investigation will be warmly greeted by the Republicans. It is felt here that if a conflict can be prevented until after the inauguration of Gov. Kellogg, on the 13th, affairs will assume a quiet shape.

Collector Casey has promptly put his house in order upon the mere intimation of the President's forthcoming executive order relative to the holding of State offices by Government officials, which was exclusively given in the TIMES of Tuesday last. Col. Casey telegraphs the President that all the officers of the Custom-house who are members of the Legislature have resigned, been removed or suspended.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Private advices received here from New-Orleans are to the effect that many of the leading bankers, property-holders, and merchants have called upon William Kellogg, and assured him of their confidence in his ability and disposition to relieve the financial condition of Louisiana, and tender him their aid and influence in that direction. A syndicate, composed of the leading banks, is being formed, for the purpose of taking the new city consolidation loan, which, if successful, will place the City of New-Orleans on a cash basis at once.

The statement that Senator Kellogg is disappointed in not being able to return to the United States Senate is incorrect. Mr. Kellogg is not, has not been, and will not be, under any circumstances, a candidate for the United States Senate. He pledged himself to the people during the canvass not to be a candidate for the Senatorship, and his name has not been mentioned in that connection by the Republicans of Louisiana.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans states that all business will be suspended to-morrow, and that the Conservative, or Fusion Legislature, will assemble.

A number of prominent citizens of Louisiana, now in Washington, apprehending danger of collision between the contending political parties, called on the Attorney-General today and entreated him to initiate such measures as would guard against such a result. They were informed, in reply, that the subject was now under consideration by the Executive authorities, and that all proper steps would be taken to preserve the peace.

The telegram received here, Saturday, from an official source at New-Orleans, stated that "all the Custom-house employes who are members of the Legislature, have resigned, been removed, or suspended," and did not, as seems to have been misapprehended, say that they had resigned as members of the Louisiana Legislature.

The Roving Committee Report a Resolution Adopted by Themselves.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The Committee of Two Hundred yesterday adopted an address setting forth the results of their mission to Washington, and the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That we recommend the people of the City of New-Orleans and State of Louisiana to extend to the members of the Legislature now about to assemble their moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to assert and maintain by legal means the right of the people of this State to local self-government.

On motion, the above report and resolutions were unanimously adopted. T. ADAMS, President.
D. C. LABATT, Secretary.

The New-York Academy of Medicine.

At the stated meeting of this association, Jan. 2, 1873, the annual election of officers for the present year occurred. Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., was, by a large majority, chosen as the successor of Dr. Edward R. Peaslee, late President, whose term of office had expired, and the vacancy left by the election of Dr. Flint, one of the Vice-Presidents, to the chair, was filled by the unanimous choice of Dr. William C. Roberts, retiring Vice-President, to the office for the remainder of his term. The officers of the Academy are now: Dr. Flint, Sr., President, and Drs. S. S. Purple, Hubbard, and Roberts, Vice-Presidents. Drs. Peaslee, Alfred C. Post, Krackowizer, and E. Eliot Lee are newly-appointed officers in various capacities. The Academy was organized in 1847, and incorporated in 1851.

GOAT ISLAND.

Meeting in San Francisco in Opposition to the Proposed Cession to the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce was thronged to-night by a crowded assemblage of the most wealthy and influential men of the city and State, to give formal expression to the overwhelming popular sentiment adverse to a bill pending in the United States Senate, ceding Goat Island, in our harbor, to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The meeting was thoroughly representative in every respect, embracing men of all shades of political sentiment and all classes of the community. Hon. Newton Booth, Republican Governor of the State, presided, supported by Mr. Alvord, (Independent Democrat,) Mayor of the city, and by C. Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gov. Booth made a very powerful speech, which was repeatedly and vociferously applauded. In the course of it he said: "It is my deliberate conviction that the public sentiment of this city and State is as nearly unanimous in opposition to the Goat Island bill as it ever can be on any question where two opinions are possible." Referring to the position of the Central Pacific Railroad in its present hands, as an overshadowing and most dangerous monopoly, he said: "It already holds or controls 250 acres on Mission Bay, (San Francisco,) much of it ceded to it by the city in the full faith that its actual terminus would be located there and be reached by continuous rail. It owns or controls nearly the entire water-front of Oakland and Alameda Point, (on the main land across the bay from San Francisco in rear of Goat Island,) and the landing at Vallejo, and it has almost exclusive control of the landings at Sacramento and Stockton. Having bought up and absorbed all other means whereby the people had a choice of conveyance for their persons or produce, the Central Pacific Railroad Company enjoys a practical monopoly of steam communication with all the great centres of California population and business. There is nothing more in the whole range of possibilities for the Company to get, except Goat Island, to make their power over the people complete." This Goat Island bill, he said, was a pistol held at the head of San Francisco by the Company to compel still further concessions to its rapacity. He held that the people are fully justified in their fears that the construction of any bridge from Goat Island to the main land would so shoal the harbor in some places, and sweep out its bottom in others, as perhaps to destroy it. Upon this point he cited the opinion of eminent civil engineers. He said the effort now making to create the false impression that public opinion in this State has undergone a change, and now favors the grant of Goat Island to the Railroad Company, is pushed in Congress at the present time because the Company fears that any postponement of action will result, as it ought, in the defeat of the measure. They well know that the proportion of our people who favor the bill is as one to five thousand. The Railroad Company have admitted, what we all know full well, that their use of the island is not a public necessity—for they have offered to abandon the effort to pass the Goat Island bill, if the City of San Francisco would make them a donation of $2,500,000, and give them certain additional concessions in Mission Bay, such as would make any future competition with them by that route practically impossible.

Mr. C. Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, followed in a speech, expressive of the opinion of the commercial classes against the cession of Goat Island, which, he showed, would result disastrously to the commercial and other interests of the city and State.

A motion was adopted, directing that the speeches and proceedings be telegraphed to our Senators in Congress. A Committee on Ways and Means was appointed, one of whose duties is to solicit influential citizens to proceed to Washington forthwith, and protest to Congress in person against the measure. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, expressive of the sense of the meeting against the passage of the bill.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—8 P. M.—Two areas of low barometer have moved eastward over the lower Mississippi Valley, and apparently coming over Tennessee and Kentucky, and now probably central over the Middle States, accompanied by fresh to very brisk winds; heavy rains have fallen over the Southern States and the southern portion of the Middle States, cloudy weather and snow over the northern portion of the latter, and from the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys to Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan. The river has fallen two feet at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, winds shifting to fresh and brisk north-westerly and westerly, on Monday clearing weather and falling temperature; for the Middle States, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather; from the Eastern and South Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and the upper-lake region, north-westerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, falling temperature, rising barometer, and generally clear weather, excepting from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, south-westward to Florida and Alabama. The afternoon telegraphic reports have not yet been received. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

The Danger Signal at New-York.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am directed by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to inform you that the cautionary signals displayed at this station today were lowered by order of the City Police, and not by order of the Signal Officer.

I have to say, further, that the order was given by the Police in consequence of a portion of the apparatus having been broken by the force of the storm, thereby rendering the further display of the signals dangerous to persons in the street below.

By notifying the public of the above facts you will confer a favor upon the Signal Office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. R. ESTABROOK,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Telegraphic Communication East and West Still Suspended.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE,
Jan. 6—2 A. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Telegraphic communication is still suspended with the East and West, and no dispatches have been received to-night from those quarters.

The wires connecting with the Atlantic cable being also interrupted, no European telegrams have come to hand since midnight Saturday.

The 1 o'clock A. M. weather report, from Washington, had not reached us at the hour of closing the office.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Columbus Delano is visiting Matanzas, Cuba.

The steamer City of Mexico, from New-York, arrived at Havana on Friday morning.

The President has accepted the resignation of Alonzo B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, to take effect on the 31st inst.

George A. Edes, Collector of Customs of the District of Alaska, has tendered his resignation, which the President has accepted, to take effect on the appointment of a successor.

The officers of the Masonic bodies of Omaha, Neb., warn the Fraternity and the public against a lottery scheme under the name of "A Grand Gift Concert for the purpose of aiding a board of trustees to erect a Masonic Temple at Omaha," and state that it is carried on without the sanction or consent of any of the Masonic bodies of that city or State; and that lotteries and gift enterprises are contrary to the principles of Masonry.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Competitive System in National Works of Art.

What the President Says on Rumored Cabinet Changes.

The Sending of Men-of-War to Hawaii Explained.

Generous Courtesy of the President to the King.

Important Information for Aspirants to the Civil Service.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The award for the statue of Gen. Rawlins to Mr. Baily has caused the usual, or perhaps an unusual, amount of disappointment and bitterness on the part of the unsuccessful competitors and their friends, and Fisk Mills writes a sharp letter criticising the accepted model, and asserting the superiority of his own. There is a great deal of attention drawn anew to the method of the Government in giving its patronage to the arts, and procuring objects for adorning the Capitol. The competitive plan has almost uniformly failed. No plan of competition, no rate of compensation, and no character of commission has ever succeeded in bringing models or sketches from the best artists. When commissions have been given without competition, it has been to unknown or third-rate artists, at extravagant rates, and the results have been barren. In the one conspicuous instance where a commission for a painting was given to a distinguished artist, Emanuel Leutze, the product was not equal to what was rightly expected, and not equal to his own honest ambition or intention. It is clear that some new method must be adopted. It is suggested that the Government should not give absolute commissions, either for paintings or sculptures, but should compel artists to deal with it as with private individuals. No painter of high reputation ever thinks of compelling a patron to take a picture which is not entirely satisfactory, even if it be a portrait painted to order. It is thought if Congress will reserve the right for the Library Committee to reject any finished work which does not prove to be what was expected or desired, that inferior daubers and molders will be driven out of the field, and that the best artists will gladly enter, and work for reasonable rates to satisfy the Government as they would any other patron.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

There will be a revival of the effort to open the doors of the Crédit Mobilier Committee, to-morrow, in the House; but how far the attempt will be carried, or what will be its success, is uncertain. There is within the Committee itself not much sentiment in favor of opening the examinations, and it will hardly of its own accord reverse its first determination to have the investigation private. If a resolution gets fairly before the House it seems as though an emphatic expression would be made in favor of an open investigation. The resolution would probably not take the form of an instruction to the Committee, but would simply be an expression of the opinion of the House. Gen. Butler has been exercising what he calls his faculty of "investigation to find out," and has discovered, he thinks, that James Brooks' statement about his ownership of stock, or rather that he did not own any, will not hold water, and there are reports abroad to-night that he will tell the House so to-morrow in the manner peculiar to him on such occasions. He is expected, however, not to confine his remarks to the case of Mr. Brooks. There is also a rumor that a resolution will be offered in the Senate for an investigation of the alleged connection of members of that body with the Crédit Mobilier.

THE CHORPENNING CASE.

Chorpenning's agents and partners have been adroitly working up sentiment in his favor, and think they have succeeded far enough to warrant him in presenting, very soon, a petition for a new investigation of his case by some committee. He has very faint prospect of getting a hearing during this brief session, even if his claim were just.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET.

President Grant, yesterday, during a conversation with the writer of this article, when he was asked whether there was any truth in the published statement that William M. Evarts was to take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State, replied positively and distinctly that nothing whatever of a change was at this time known; that there was no member of the Cabinet whom he wished to change or specially desired to leave it. If, however, Mr. Boutwell should be elected to the Senate of the United States, and in that event resign his present position, of course the vacancy would be promptly filled. Although Mr. Fish had intimated his wish to retire at the end of the present Administration, the President hoped he would modify his desire by consenting to remain as Secretary of State until the questions growing out of the Treaty of Washington were entirely settled.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The President conversed freely on the subject of the Hawaiian Island affairs, saying that in view of recent publications concerning them it was proper all the facts should be known, and which are briefly as follows: This Government had sent a United States vessel to the Hawaiian Islands to bring the King to San Francisco, he having expressed a desire to travel through this country, and thence go to Europe for the benefit of his health. About the time the vessel arrived at Honolulu the King died. This intelligence having been received by our Government, the commander of the Pacific Squadron was instructed to send a vessel to the islands in addition to the one already there, simply to protect the rights of American citizens in case of emergency, and to see that other nations should take no undue advantages under a new government. Gen. Schofield, who had been very sick, and whose condition for a time was considered critical, telegraphed the President that he would like to take a trip on a national vessel, and was ready to go. The President telegraphed to him, in reply, that as his health had been bad, and as the voyage would be beneficial to him, he was authorized to accompany the commander of the squadron, and that if he could render the commander any assistance by his counsel he would be pleased if he should do so. Nothing more than this was thought of by the President. He repeated, he simply authorized Gen. Schofield to accompany the commander, and said if any report should be made to him by Gen. Schofield, it would be altogether voluntary.

PROBATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It may not be generally known that the civil service rules require that all persons entering the service shall be appointed in the first instance for a probationary period of six months only, during which their conduct and capacity shall be tested. If, at the end of that time, the Board reports that they have proved themselves deserving of a permanent appointment, they are reappointed, otherwise their names are summarily dropped from the rolls. This is regarded as one of the most salutary features of the reform. It is the intention of the Treasury Board to make a thorough examination into the capacity and behavior of probationary appointees, and ascertain their fitness before recommending their continuance in office. It will be observed that no unfavorable report is required to oust an incompetent appointee, but that the mere failure of the Board to make a favorable report is all that is necessary.

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The President has directed the Secretary of State to prepare immediately an Executive order in effect prohibiting persons holding United States commissions from occupying offices under State authority.

LEATHER AND JEWELRY

The Leading Manufactures of the City of Newark.

Prominent Firms in the Leather Trade—Value of the Work—The Jewelry Manufacture and Its Extent—Houses Engaged in the Business.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWARK, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1872.

I am inclined to think that there are few people in New-York City who are aware that Newark ranks as the third manufacturing city in the United States. This is, nevertheless, the case; that is, if the statistics of the United States census returns are to be relied upon, as I presume they are. The reason why this fact is so little known is obvious. Nearly all the manufacturers of Newark have branch houses in New-York, where the bulk of their sales are made; and, no matter whether it be leather or jewelry, trunks or hardware, hats, clothing, or boots and shoes, the manufacture of these goods is thoughtlessly credited to New-York by the wholesale buyers, and, of course, if they think anything at all about it, by the consumers. A gentleman, who owns one of the larger factories here, told me this morning while speaking of this subject, that a large Western buyer, who has dealt exclusively with his firm for many years past, but who has always forwarded his orders to the sale-room in New-York, was considerably astounded to learn a few months ago that the factory is in Newark; "and," added the manufacturer, "he seemed a little put out about it, always having sold our goods as of New-York make; and I fancied that he was, at first, a little shy about giving us a fresh order." This system of manufacturing in one city and selling in another appears to me to be altogether wrong. Having a branch house in a far distant city like Chicago, San Francisco, or New-Orleans is a very different matter. But in the case of a city like Newark, it has two serious disadvantages. In the first place the manufactured products of Newark are not so generally known as they should be as coming from Newark. In this way the city not only does not have the nominal and real prestige for its manufactures to which it is fairly entitled, but, indirectly, damage is done to those manufacturers who sell their goods as Newark goods, from the fact that Newark goods cannot have so high a name and reputation in the different markets as they would have were every manufactured product of the city sold from the city of Newark, and as having been manufactured there. Another and more direct loss is inflicted on the manufacturers here by what they consider the necessity of having a New-York sale-room. A case in point. I was talking this morning with one of the leading leather manufacturers, and casually remarked: "I suppose you, like your brethren in the trade, have a house in New-York?" "No, we have not," he replied; "that is a piece of useless extravagance. I can sell all the leather I can manufacture, and more, too, without walking out of this place. Why, then, should I put myself to the expense and inconvenience of having a branch house in New-York? There is ——, (mentioning the name of a rival firm.) I suppose his New-York house does not cost him less than fifteen thousand dollars a year, and I do not believe it adds two thousand dollars a year to his sales." An additional loss is incurred from the necessity of one of the partners of a firm being always present in the New-York sale-room. Were he at home he could give considerable time to the factory and attend to buyers equally well. Another disadvantage is the wrong these manufacturers do to their own city by keeping their principal banking accounts in New-York, and only a small, hand-to-mouth balance in the Newark banks. I am assured that many of them actually draw the money for their weekly pay-rolls from their New-York banks. In this way their capital and credit circulate to the profit of another city, and their own city does not gain that business development which should accrue to it from the very fact of their factories being located in it. Take the jewelry business, for instance. I learn that such houses, as Tiffany & Co., Ball, Black & Co., and others are very large buyers of the Newark manufacturers. Why? Because they get first-class goods at reasonable prices from them. Now, does any one suppose that these gentlemen would cease their purchases if they had to send a buyer over to Newark to make them? They are far too wise in their generation! It appears to me that it is both natural and fitting that a large manufacturing city like Newark—the third in rank in the country, mind you—should sell its goods at home. The adaptation of this principle to practice will, I think, not only be valuable to the city generally, but to the manufacturers individually. I judge that the success of the late industrial exhibition has opened the eyes of a good many on this point, and has greatly encouraged those who were already alive to it. That exhibition has sown seed which bids fair to be fruitful. Some of the leading manufacturers have formed themselves into an association, somewhat of a similar character to the American Institute. They are to raise a fund of $150,000, with power to double the amount for carrying out their purpose, and are to apply to the State for a charter as soon as the Legislature at Trenton meets. Already $50,000 has been subscribed, and it is understood that the remainder will be forthcoming the moment the charter is obtained. This is decidedly a step in the right direction, and may, possibly, in the end, do away with New-York sale-rooms.

In roaming about among the innumerable factories of this City the two branches of manufacture which strike one as being most important, because they are most special, are jewelry and leather, and for these reasons: The manufacture of jewelry on any scale is, as far as I can learn, carried on in no other city in this country; nor do I think that any European capital boasts such an establishment as that of Carter, Howkins & Dodd, who confine their business almost entirely to ornaments manufactured from real gold. Paris has its countless host of factories on a smaller scale; such representative firms as the great London houses of Hunt & Roskell, and Benson & Co., are, strictly speaking, more jewelers than goldsmiths; at Naples, the business is principally confined to the setting of Mme. Benton's matchless coral, and, in Rome, to the mounting of Saulini's superb cameos and Grassini's mosaics. And as to leather, there are many smaller cities which manufacture much more shoe leather than Newark; but, then, shoe leather is a very small and insignificant branch of Newark's leather manufacturing business. Out of an aggregate annual product of $6,000,000, ordinary leather does not figure for much over $500,000. Patent, japanned, enameled, and morocco leather are the staples. In 1871 the production of the first two amounted to $3,587,000, and of the last to $1,200,000, the latter using up no less than 500,000 goat skins. The factory and tannery of T. P. Howell & Co. is said to be the largest of the kind in the United States; their labor roll showing 400 men employed, and the number of hides worked up by them every week running up to 800 and 900. Their works occupy two blocks of ground on either side of New-street, on the west side of the Morris and Essex Canal, between the canal and the Essex County Prison. But these gentlemen are no exception to the rule. Like others in their business, they think it necessary for their welfare to have a branch house in New-York City.

A tour through the works of this vast establishment would alone repay a visit to Newark. To see wet, raw hides going in at one gate, and wagon-loads of enameled leather and that highly-japanned leather, which is used for gig-saddles in harness-factories, being driven out of another, speaks of processes which "no fellar can understand," or even have an inkling thereof, unless he witnesses them; for from the time it leaves the carcass of the ox till it sits jauntily on the back of some son of one of the great trotters of his day, or the more useful though less money-valuable family carriage-horse, some four months have intervened, and it has gone through unlimited soakings and tannings and curryings and japannings in that time. Like poor humanity, a gig-saddle is fearfully and wonderfully made; and I have no doubt that many a workman in Mr. Howell's factory introduces the teaching of how it is brought into the world into the Christian catechism which he religiously endeavors to work into the youthful minds of his "little blessings" at home, after his labors of the day are ended. In the first place, for enameling and japanning purposes, leather must be made from wet—consequently domestic—hides. The dry hide of South America will not do. On the arrival of the hides from market, they are steeped for ten days in a solution of lime, to loosen the hair from the pores. They are then carefully scraped on both sides, to remove the hair and any fatty substances that may still remain on the inner surface. They are then slung into vats filled with liquor strongly impregnated with hemlock-bark; and as the hides are thrown in, a man stands by and shovels in oak-bark ground into very small pieces. In this liquor they are allowed to soak for about twenty-six days, when they are dried, the time occupied being according to the drying power of the atmosphere. From the next process—splitting—come the three grades of the leather; the hide, or outer surface; the main split, or intermediate surface, and the junior split, the side next the carcass, and the least valuable of the three. The hides are split by a very ingenious machine. They are loosely turned over a roller which faces a heavily-weighted beam roller, falling immediately over the edge of an endless knife. What on earth is an endless knife? will be the mental inquiry of many. Well, an endless knife is a long band of steel, with a tempered and sharpened edge, which is worked in a horizontal position over two rollers placed at the required distance, very much like a shafting-belt. As the edge passes along, it is caught between two grinders, and thus automatically keeps itself up to the regulation standard of sharpness. The rough ends of the hide are pressed under the beam roller by the workman; it is drawn through the machine, and, in its passage, is split in two by the knife in less than a minute, with an evenness which is astounding. No variation can be detected in the thickness of the splits. The precision and rapidity with which this machine works is marvelous, and leads one to wonder how the tanners of old managed to split their leather. I should imagine that "one Simon, a tanner," would rather stare to witness some of the nineteenth century modes of carrying out the operations of his craft. After passing through the splitting-machine, the first and most valuable part of the hide has a thin surface, just enough to include the grain of the pores, removed from it by a tool with a turned edge, somewhat similar in appearance to a spoke-shave. It is then returned to the tanning-vats, where it is allowed to remain for a long while in the bark solution. After being dried, it is curried, and stoned, and rubbed, and heaven knows what else, and at last finds its way to the enameler's shop, where a thin black mixture is spread over it with a brush. When this has dried the black, or any other color it is intended to bear, is applied in the same way, and the frame on which it is stretched is placed in the drying department, which is heated by steam pipes. The grain of enameled leather is produced in a very simple way. On its arrival in the graining-room, the hide is perfectly smooth on the surface, but very lissome and pliable. The workman rolls the edge over in two or three folds, and works all over it with a thick curved band of india-rubber stretched on a piece of wood. The grainer is in appearance like the patent blotters one sees so commonly used in banking-houses. By this simple process the grain is raised on the leather. For the gig-saddles I speak of, a thick black pigment is laid on, and afterward covered with several coats of a varnish, the component parts of which are only known to those who manufacture it. It is compounded of many chemicals, and is as sticky and nasty-smelling as any wholesale drug-store. So many are the processes through which the hides pass, that I wonder the workmen never make a mistake and leave out one of them.

At this factory they turn out almost every kind of manufactured leather—skiver, chamois, glove, shoe, calf, enameled, and japanned; but, as a general thing, the other manufacturers only make enameled and japanned leather. Although not on quite so extensive a scale, there are many other firms in Newark who occupy an important position in this business. Blanchard & Son, the proprietors of the Buffalo Tannery, on Bruen-street, have a high reputation for the grade of leather they make. Their works are large, and are always kept running to their full capacity, no matter what the state of the leather market. They employ 150 men, and work up about 550 hides a week, and, though they sell the bulk of their production in New-York, send a good deal of leather to the Eastern States and to Canada. Their pay-roll amounts to over $2,000 a week. Ward & Co. also do a very large business. Their consumption of hides is from 300 to 400 a week, according as they are working. Halsey & Son employ about 120 men, and work up about 450 hides a week. Dawson & Co. have a large business, though often varying in amount. When working at their full capacity they use up 500 hides a week, and again sometimes not more than 250 to 300. J. H. Halsey & Co. have a more general business. Theirs is one of the oldest leather manufacturing firms in this city, they having been in the business for thirty-five or forty years. In addition to enameled leather, they make a great quantity of patent-leather for boots and shoes, and have the reputation of making some of the finest wax calf-skin in the country. Their product is about $300,000 a year. C. H. & J. D. Harrison, again, confine their work principally to enameled and japanned leather. They work up about 200 hides a week. Then there are W. Dunne & Co., who work up about 125 to 150, and Francis & Co. about 100 hides a week, and some smaller firms. Take the leather firms of Newark all round, and you will find them pushing and enterprising, year by year increasing their business, but always striving not only to maintain but to increase the prestige of a branch of leather manufacture of which they fondly believe Newark has made a specialty. I do not hear this so much from the leather manufacturers and tanners themselves as from men who, engaged in other branches of manufacture, take an unselfish and general interest in the progress and prosperity of their city.

And now for the jewelry business. What a succession of Golcondas and El Dorados would those gold-working factories be to the ecstatic mind of a Fifth-avenue heiress just budding into hereditary extravagance! The only difficulty would be that she would be so surrounded with treasures, dear to her soul as his hoards to a miser, that she would be embarrassed as a little child on first entering a Santa Claus toy-shop at Christmas time. Bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, lockets, and watch-chains would be displayed to her eager gaze in such boundless profusion that she might almost fancy herself to have been suddenly and mysteriously transported to the realms of Crœsus. Well, I invaded some of these treasure-houses today, and, as the small boy who crept under the circus-tent triumphantly boasted, I saw all the show for nothing. Directing my steps along Mulberry-street, I came to a large brick building, the factory of Carter, Howkins & Dodd, the extent of which, considering the purpose for which it is used, astonished me. The factory consists of the main building, with a frontage of 96 feet, and two wings, each 90 feet in depth. It has four stories and a basement. When I got inside I learned that the firm employ no less than 375 men and 175 women, and my surprise at the size of the building subsided. On entering the office, I saw a gentleman weighing out bands of what appeared to me to be dirty brass, and another gentleman inspecting a lot of some hundred or more finished bracelets and a heap of watch chains. Here were the alpha and omega of the business. A fire-proof and burglar-proof safe of awful construction stared grimly at me from the corner, as though I had come more to inspect its arrangements with a view to nefarious business, than to study gold manufacture. The first department through which Mr. Howkins conducted me was that appropriated to dies. All around the room were shelves, rising one above another, and loaded with steel dies of every conceivable pattern. They are cut on the premises by the engravers of the establishment. A thick band of gold having been rolled out to the desired thickness in the same way that iron bands are rolled, except that gold is rolled when cold, it is placed over the die, and with one blow of the heavy hammer, the embryo of a bracelet, brooch, or earring is roughly struck out. The pendants are formed in the same way. The pieces are then taken to the filing and soldering-room, where they are all made perfectly smooth and soldered together. They are then engraved or have patterns cut in them for enameling. The latter is a very simple process. The enamel is roughly laid on over the entire surface, and is baked in over a fire of coke and charcoal. When the bracelet is taken from the oven, the surplus enamel is filed off, and the bracelet is placed in boiling vitriol to remove the oxidation. Sometimes it is placed in a bath of cyanide of potassium, which eats off all the copper alloy from the surface and leaves only the pure gold visible. This is commonly done with sets where different colored golds are desired. If stones or pearls or jet are to be mounted on the ornament, the holes are either bored or sawed out. The mounting of these small stones is easily done. Having put a stone in its place, the workman punches all round it with a small tool which has a hollow point. This produces that small beading which we so often see: and as the beads all slightly press against the stone, it is firmly held in position. Everything is now ready for the polishing-room. The polishing is done by rapidly-revolving plates of steel, brushes, and spindles, the last covered with cotton-wool for the insides of rings. It is very quickly done. Those very pliable ribbon bracelets are put together, link by link, on wires which are withdrawn as soon as the links have been soldered together. Others are made from fine-drawn gold wire, woven like the brass webbing for paper-making machines, or the wire blinds for windows. When cut into strips it can be stamped with a die to any pattern without at all losing its elasticity. Fine patterns of chains are also put together, link by link—and a fearfully tedious and monotonous occupation the making of them must be. The hands all work on a sort of bracket standing out from the bench in front of them, so that the filings of gold may fall on a tin plate below and be returned to the melting-room. The greatest care is exercised to prevent waste. The floors, benches, and seats are carefully swept every evening, and the sweepings are put away to have the gold removed from them by chemical process. Every now and then aprons, benches, stools, and even the flooring, are burnt up to get the gold out of them. Even brushes, clothes, cotton-wool, and rags are burnt. Mr. Howkins calculates that the average quantity of gold saved annually in this way in their factory is about $50,000 worth. All the water in which the five hundred employes wash their hands is carefully filtered four times, and the amount of gold recovered from it averages about $15,000 a year. A barrel of sweepings will fetch $4 50 a pound; and even after they have, as they think, extracted all the gold from them, they sell the refuse to the smelters at nine cents and even as high as eleven cents a pound. Carter, Howkins & Dodd make only pure gold jewelry. They do not make what is known as "filled" goods. The quality of the metal they use varies from fourteen to eighteen carats. This is for their own special manufacture. In making goods to order they sometimes use gold of as high a quality as twenty-two carats. Of course the nimble fingers of 500 skilled mechanics cannot be kept busy without producing an immense quantity of work. But I confess I was a little startled to learn that the business of this firm amounts to $1,500,000 a year, thus making the production of each individual workman $3,000 a year. Gold, it is true, is a costly raw material, but a million and a half dollars' worth of gold ornaments is something that one can hardly realize and appreciate.

On Franklin-street is the large establishment of Durand & Co., an establishment which I much regret that I was unable to go through. Mr. Durand has no love for correspondents, and nothing alarms him so much as to be informed that, in the language of Burns,

"A chiel's amang you, takin' notes."

One of his partners very courteously offered to show me through the factory, on the condition that I would not write anything about it. I learn, however, from other sources, that the business is mainly confined to the mounting of valuable stone cameos and costly gems. Mr. Durand generally visits Europe every year, for the purpose of buying diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, in which he does a large business. The character of the work turned out from his factory is of the very highest and most expensive class; and although the number of hands employed is, compared with that in Carter, Howkins & Dodd's factory, comparatively small, (about 100, I hear,) the value of the goods manufactured during the year must reach a very large sum. The value of the gems and precious stones used would almost make a man a millionaire. In Green-street is the factory of Enos Richardson & Co. They make very much the same class of jewelry as Mr. Carter. Their business is also very extensive. They employ about 300 hands, and their annual product is estimated at about $700,000 or $800,000. Alling, Brother & Co., of Orchard-street, do a general business, but are just now making a specialty of bracelets. They employ 100 hands. They showed me some very beautiful sets of ornaments as specimens of their handiwork. Speaking about waste gold, Mr. Alling tells me that they lately put down new flooring in their workshops, and that the gold they obtained in burning the old flooring not only paid for the new one, but for putting two coats of paint on the entire factory. Smiley & Dorrance, of Green-street, employ about 150 men, boys, and girls, principally in the manufacture of chains. Dodd & Hedges, of Mechanic-street, do a general business in gold jewelry. They employ seventy or eighty hands, and work up to about $400,000 a year, with a steadily-increasing business. Adams & Co., at the corner of Hamilton and Union streets, employ about eighty hands. They confine their work principally to rings and bracelets.

Champenois, McIntyre & Bedell are large manufacturers of gold sets, that is, a set of brooch and ear-rings. Then there are Field & Co., of Mulberry-street, who employ about seventy-five hands, and some thirty or over smaller firms, who employ from twenty to forty hands apiece. Altogether, the annual product of the jewelry factories of Newark is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and the number of hands employed in them is over 2,000. This is a showing in a single branch of manufacture of a unique character of which this city may well be proud; and I think, too, that it bears me out in my assertion that the manufacture of jewelry is one of the two most important and special branches of manufacture carried on in Newark.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. CAMERON.

Impressive Ceremonies at St. Paul's M. E. Church—Large Gathering of the Police and Masonic Fraternity.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Capt. John Cameron were held yesterday afternoon, at St. Paul's M. E. Church. The casket inclosing the body was removed from his late residence, in Cannon-street, about 1 o'clock, to the Central Office, in Mulberry-street, from which place a funeral cortége, consisting of three hundred policemen, marched through the pelting rain and slushy streets to the church, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. As the procession passed around Washington's monument, in Union-square, it was further increased by the addition of Alma and Puritan Lodges of Freemasons and several officers of the Grand Lodge, who had assembled at No. 8 Union-square. The cortége then proceeded to the church, in the vestibule of which were already drawn up the Knights of Morton Commandery, No. 4, who, as the casket was borne into the sacred edifice, crossed their swords and formed an arch of steel, under which the remains were carried, and finally deposited in front of the chancel railings. On a table within the chancel lay several floral ornaments, among which was a large crown of flowers, surmounted by a Square and Compass, with the name "Alma," all of flowers. The pews in the body of the church on the left hand side of the entrance were set apart for and occupied by the Police force, Commissioners Smith, Manierre, and Barr occupying the front pew. The Henry Burden Association also sat on this side of the church. The left row of pews in the centre was filled by the members of Zerubbabel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the right by Puritan Lodge members, the front seats being set apart for the pall-bearers and the family of the deceased. The pews on the right of the entrance were occupied by the members of Alma Lodge, while on each side of the pulpit the Knights of Morton Commandery were seated as a guard of honor. The galleries of the church were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were to be seen Hon. Thomas C. Acton, late President of the Police Commission; Warden Brennan, and several other public officials.

The services were begun by a funeral march on the organ, by Walter R. Johnston, which was followed by the chant, "Lord, let me know my end," solo and quartette, Mrs. Ketchum singing the solo parts. This was followed by prayer by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., pastor of the church, Rev. Brother Henry Aston next reading Psalm xc. and Matthew xxiv. Dr. Foss then delivered the funeral address, which was followed by prayer and the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee." The burial service of the Methodist Episcopal Church was then read, after which R. W. Brother Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, assisted by R. W. Brother W. T. Woodruff, Past Grand Senior Deacon, as chaplain; Brother W. H. Richards, Senior Warden, and Brother G. B. Mackie, Junior Warden of Alma Lodge, recited the impressive Masonic burial service, during which the choir sang the hymn, "O for an overcoming faith," and the members of the Masonic Order paid the last public grand honors to the deceased.

After the ceremonies the casket was taken into the vestry and placed under a guard of police officers until this morning, when it will be conveyed to Norwalk, where the Templar services will be performed.

The following is a list of the pall-bearers who acted yesterday: Police—Capts. Caffrey, Hedden, Ward, Ullman, Sanders, Williams, McCullough, and Burden. Alma Lodge—Brothers Garrett L. Schuyler, John Davidson, Judge Richard L. Larremore, Dr. Robert A. Barry, R. W. Brother Jacob T. Boyle, Francis J. Banfield, James R. Davies, Hon. Henry C. Calkins. Puritan Lodge—Brothers R. J. Law, J. Dunlop, Charles McDowell, and A. D. Bennett. Zerubbabel Chapter—J. B. Connover, R. B. Inshaw, Thomas Ryan, Horace A. Bliss, R. W. Pain, Fred. Knolt, Henry Autler, and Joseph Houghton. Morton Commandery—Sirs Charles Housley, Joseph Costar, Thomas Gregg, and E. A. Gerdy. A large number of the above will accompany the remains to Norwalk.

Capture of an Escaped Prisoner—Exciting Scene at a Sparring Exhibition.

On Saturday night the roughs of the Twentieth Ward held a sparring exhibition at Newman's Hall, on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. Two of the principal characters were John Hennessy, of No. 448 West Fortieth-street, for whom the Police were looking, on a charge of burglary, and Frank Richards, who slipped out of Jefferson Market Police Court, a few days since, while a complaint for highway robbery was being taken against him. Capt. McElwain of the Twentieth Precinct, having ascertained the whereabouts of the roughs, determined to try and capture them, but, knowing the dangerous character of their associates, took a section of men with him, as a precautionary measure. The Captain demanded admittance at the hall, but was refused by the roughs. He then ordered his men to force open the door, and thus gained admittance. A general stampede was at once made from the hall by the roughs, who, in their haste, carried away the doors and windows at the rear of the building, and in an incredibly short space of time the hall was empty. The Police directed their efforts to the capture of the men they were looking for, and succeeded in arresting Hennessy in boxing costume; but Richards escaped in the excitement. Hennessy was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, where he was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Mr. Burnett, No. 571 Eighth-avenue, and remanded to the station-house for further evidence.

The First Protestant Church in Rome.

A Roman correspondent of the *Record* writes: "The demolition of the premises occupying the site purchased for Trinity Church commenced on the 18th of November last. The basement foundations were laid in the first portion on the 11th ult. In addition to the church, the building will contain a vestry, a room for a library, and a room for a Sunday-school for the children of members of the congregation. The plans have been made by Commendatore Cipolla. The front of Trinity Church will be of cut stone, 'pietra serena,' from the neighborhood of Florence. The walls will be built completely of brick; the church will have an apse; great attention will be paid to the ventilation; the floor of the church will be raised three feet above the surface of the ground; the style of the building will be Roman. At the same time that the strictest economy will be observed consistent with stability and appearance, it will be one worthy of the cause which it will represent, and of the English nation. It may be well to state that the services of this church will be conducted, as they have been hitherto, in a hired room outside of the walls, on thoroughly Protestant, Scriptural principles of the Reformed Church of England. This church will be for the sole use of the English residents and visitors. It will be the first Protestant church ever built within the walls of Rome."

CONVICTION OF STOKES.

The Last Scenes in the Great Trial—A Verdict of Murder in the First Degree—Strange Scenes in Court.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, Mr. Tremain finished his summing up for the defense in the Stokes case at about 1 o'clock, and Mr. Beach, for the prosecution, concluded his speech to the jury at 6½. After a short recess, Judge Boardman charged the jury with great care, his address continuing for more than an hour.

He complimented the jury for their patient bearing, the counsel for their ability and perseverance, and the Press for withholding comment pending the trial, and then proceeded to "clear away certain cobwebs that had accumulated about the case," which might distract attention from the real points they were to pass upon. Fisk was not upon trial, and his character was not to be considered any more than the wealth or previous social position of the prisoner. The killing was conceded, and they were to consider whether it was murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third, or justifiable homicide. He asked, if Stokes' pistol was the only one pistol found, the prisoner could justify the killing in that event. He then reviewed the evidence, cautioning them that the prisoner's own evidence must be received with more hesitation than the others, and said that only if the prisoner was in imminent danger of his life, and Fisk had a pistol drawn, was he justified in firing. The Judge explained the legal definitions of murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, and justifiable homicide, and, in conclusion, earnestly asked them to agree upon a verdict, the question being a very simple one to honest men.

At 8:10 the jury retired, and the Court-room became comparatively empty, only about forty persons remaining. At 11:11 Judge Boardman entered and took his seat, and a hush fell upon those in the room. Presently the lawyers came in, then the prisoner, with his face fixed and pale, and surrounded by his father, brother, and sister. In four minutes the jury solemnly and silently came in, and took their seats, eagerly watched by the prisoner and the breathlessly silent spectators. The Clerk rose, called their names, to which they answered, and asked, "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" The foreman answered, "We have." The prisoner was then told to stand up, and the jury rose. Then the Clerk asked the usual formal questions, which never seemed more impressive than at that moment. "Prisoner, look upon the jury. Jury, look upon the prisoner." Stokes did so with an immovable face. "Gentlemen of the jury, how say you; do you find Edward S. Stokes, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?"

The FOREMAN—"Guilty of murder in the first degree."

A shriek from the prisoner's sister, a tremor through the frame of Stokes, a few moments' death-like stillness, then the jury resumed their seats. The jury was polled by the Clerk, and formally thanked, in a brief speech, by Judge Boardman, and discharged. The spectators were surprised, for, during the jury's absence, men spoke sneeringly of the impossibility of getting a New-York jury to agree on a verdict of murder. Even the Judge looked surprised, and the counsel, and after the jury's discharge the feeling was too great to find vent in conversation. There was a moment's pause, and the prisoner turned sharply upon Mr. Beach, and said, through his teeth, "Mr. Beach, you have done your work well. I hope you have been paid for it." The rest of what he said was not heard, and was in a low tone. Col. Fellows, who conducted the case as District-Attorney, then rose and made a long speech. He said that he had positively refused to go on with the case unless Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton, or some other prominent legal gentlemen, were associated with him, and that they (Messrs. Fullerton and Beach) had unwillingly consented to try the case with him, at the request of the District-Attorney, and without any fee from any member of Mr. Fisk's family or his friends. The prisoner here rose, and swinging his arm excitedly, asked: "Nor from Jay Gould?" Fellows, however, continued his remarks, thanking the counsel for the defense, his associates, and the Court for their courtesy, and finally concluding by congratulating himself that his three years of endurance of such scenes as he there saw would not hereafter fall to his lot.

As Stokes was being taken from Court, he once more turned toward Mr. Beach, and it was feared that he might attack him, and his friends gathered around him. One of the jurors here leaned over and said, "Mr. Tremain, I hope that you do not feel any way bad against us, as we tried to do our duty. I am sure you did yours, and worked as hard for Stokes as if he was your own son."

Mr. TREMAIN—I have nothing to say; but how did you stand on the jury?

JURYMAN—Well, I do not think I have any right to state that, Sir.

FELLOWS—Oh, there is no harm; now it is all over you may speak your mind.

JURYMAN—Well, we stood, going out, ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

Mr. DOSPASSOS (one of Stokes' counsel)—Yes, and those two gave in, like cravens and cowards. [Sensation.]

Then that remarkable scene was witnessed of the representative of the District Attorney, Fellows, in the Court-room, approaching the man who had just been convicted of murder, exclaiming, with tears in his eyes, and holding out his hand,

"Ed, I hope you have no hard feelings against me. I did only my duty, and did not try to exceed it, as God made me."

Stokes refused the proffered hand, saying:

"All right, Fellows; I hear all you say, and I suppose you think it's all right; but a verdict given on perjured testimony is a villainy that no one will countenance—never, never, so long as the world stands."

The room was then cleared, Court having adjourned until this morning, when the prisoner will probably be sentenced.

Stokes in the Tombs—How the Other Prisoners Received the News of His Conviction—No Visitors Admitted to See Him Yesterday.

No sooner had the trying scene in the Court came to a close and the verdict of the jury been recorded on the register of the Court by Mr. Sparks, the clerk, than Deputy Sheriff William H. Shields and Keeper Richard Clawson assumed charge of Stokes, and prepared to take him back to the City Prison. Stokes did not say a word to them, but walked down Centre-street almost mechanically. On reaching the prison, the officers found that the news of Stokes' conviction was already known there. The other prisoners, such as Scannell, King, and Foster, seemed much distressed over the intelligence, which was wholly unexpected by them, all imagining that a disagreement of the jury would have been the result of Stokes' trial. The prisoners held on charges of murder, doubtless from apprehension regarding their own cases, were more affected than the petty malefactors on the upper tiers of the jail, the greater number of whom regarded the affair with callous indifference. Stokes was at once locked up in his well-furnished cell, and quickly went to sleep. He slept quietly until a late hour yesterday morning, and rose, appearing as calm and unconcerned apparently as he was on the first day of his confinement. None of his relatives visited him during the day. His counsel, John D. Townsend, called at the prison early in the morning and demanded permission to see Stokes. Warden Finlay refused to allow him to see the prisoner without a letter from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction giving the required authorization. Mr. Townsend obtained the letter, and had a long interview with Stokes. Among the instructions given to Stokes by his counsel was the request that he would not converse with strangers. No one was allowed to see the prisoner except Mr. Townsend. Today Stokes will be sentenced, and after his sentence he will be removed from his present cell to one of the "condemned" cells on the first tier of the Tombs, and in which he will remain until the morning of his execution.

Starvation in London.

From the Times, Dec. 21.

A shocking discovery was made on Wednesday afternoon in a wretched dwelling near the Victoria Theatre. In this place the owner had for some time allowed John Collings, aged eighty-one, and Frank Lee, aged sixty, to live rent free. They lately lived by picking up things in the street, and frequently were not seen for days. The owner of the house, not seeing them about, and knowing their forlorn condition, applied on Wednesday afternoon to the parish authorities to see if he could have them removed to the poor-house. On going to the house they found the men quite dead. The body of Collings was on the floor downstairs, and that of Lee on some rags in a room upstairs. Last evening Mr. Carter held his inquest at the King's Arms Tavern, Roupell-street, Cornwall road, Blackfriars. The evidence showed that Lee had died from inflammation of the lungs, and Collings from serous apoplexy. Each malady had been accelerated by want of proper food. The place in which they lived had not been cleaned for years. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

THE CENTRE-STREET HOSPITAL.

The Necessity for a Larger and Better Building—Failure of the Present Hospital to Meet Public Requirements.

Of late the question of proper provision for citizens who meet with accidents or are wounded in affrays occurring in the lower part of the City, below Canal-street, has been considerably agitated among the mercantile community, but, as yet, no action has been taken publicly. The only hospital for the reception of such patients is the Centre-street Hospital, situated in the City Hall Park. It is wholly inadequate to meet the imperative demands made upon it, and, although Warden George Brown is an efficient executive officer, and the surgical staff, under Dr. Ramon Amabile, are unremitting in their skillful attention to their patients, their efforts are in no small degree nullified by the character of the building. To begin, there is no reception-room in the hospital, and visitors have to crowd up the surgeons' private office, occasioning very great inconvenience. The reception ward, in which all cases brought are on admission, contains only two beds. Another bed placed in the ward would so fill it up that the surgeons could not perform the petty operations occurring daily. During the heated term, when a score of cases of insolation or sunstroke are received daily, the want of room in the hospital is painfully apparent to all who visit the institution. The overcrowding of the hospital at such periods produces a vitiated and pyæmic condition of atmosphere, exceedingly dangerous and highly detrimental to the patients. Today, not one more than twenty-five patients, male and female, can be accommodated at the hospital without detriment to the rest. In Ward No. 2 three beds so fill up the space that the attendants can scarcely move around. The same condition of affairs exists in Ward No. 3, where there are six beds, and in Ward No. 1, where there are seven beds. As far as the condition of the bedding, medical attendance, and nursing is concerned, no cavil can arise but sufficient room in the building is sadly wanted. And this crowding up exists all through the house. The three surgeons are crowded in one small room. The druggist, orderly, engineer, and ambulance-driver occupy four beds in another room, about fourteen feet by eight. The female nurse and three laundresses are crowded into another small room. Every member of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital will, on investigation, learn such to be the case, and yet no steps have been taken by the Commissioners to secure a larger and more suitable building for so important a use as a public hospital.

Effects of the Cold—Lake Champlain Frozen Over.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 3.

Lake Champlain at its widest part, opposite Burlington, where the width is ten miles, is frozen over. This is the earliest date at which the broad lake has ever been known to freeze over. From a table of the dates of the freezing over of the lake for fifty-seven years past, we find that but four times in that period has the whole lake closed earlier than Jan. 15. The earliest date of the closing over of the ice is Jan. 7, in 1867. The latest time of freezing of the broad lake on record, is March 4. Three or four Winters in the last fifty-eight years, the lake has not been closed by ice at all. It has never closed in December before, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The average time of closing is the last week in January, and the average duration of the ice is two months.

Free Baths and Bathers in Boston.

From the Boston Times, Jan. 1.

According to the report of the Committee on Free Bathing Establishments for the past year, it appears that 1,519,122 persons took baths. The bathers were as follows: Men, 348,778; women, 41,423; boys, 999,742; girls, 129,179. The bath-houses most patronized were No. 10, located at the foot of L-street, South Boston, which was visited by 208,661 persons; No. 3, at Charles River Bridge, by 198,524 persons; No. 2, at Cragie's Bridge, by 172,568 persons; No. 1, at West Boston Bridge, by 165,806 persons; and No. 5, at Border-street, East Boston, by 128,945 persons. The expense of maintaining the various bathing-houses during the year was $40,464 91.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	8	Hides, bundles	152
Broom-corn, bales	50	Resin, bbls.	78
Copper, bbls.	12	Leather, Sides	7,866
Dried Fruit, pks.	188	Beef, pks.	186
Eggs, bbls.	243	Pork, pks.	2,649
Flour, bbls.	3,067	Cut-meats, pks.	2,380
Wheat, bushels	29,680	Lard, tcs.	989
Corn, bushels	13,300	Oil-cake, pks.	780
Oats, bushels	42,948	Dressed Hogs, No.	492
Malt, bushels	8,200	Butter, pks.	3,224
Barley, bushels	8,800	Cheese, pks.	1,606
Peas, bushels	285	Stearine, pks.	50
Seed, bags	145	Tallow, pks.	70
Beans, bbls.	565	Starch, pks.	950
Flax, bales	53	Rice, pks.	61
Hops, bales	109	Tobacco, pks.	196
Hemp, bales	21	Wool, bales	80
Cotton, bales	2,335	Whisky, bbls.	197
Hides, No.	900		

ASHES—A light trade has been reported in Pots at $8 50 ℘ 100 lbs.; stock, 108 bbls. Pearls dull and nominal; stock, 82 bbls.

COCOA—Has been inactive at former figures; stock, 4,917 bags, against 1,125 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, today, but held very firmly in the local market. Sales were reported of 4,500 bags, by the Juno, at New-Orleans, and 2,700 bags, by the Hannibal, at Mobile, on private terms. West India grades have been quoted much stronger as to values, on reduced offerings and a more confident demand. Sales have been reported of 4,535 bags Maracaibo, (all the stock in first hands,) at 18c., gold, with job lots from second hands at 17½c.@19c., gold, showing a marked improvement; 802 bags Angostura, (all here,) and 2,000 bags Ceylon on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in very light request for early delivery, at unchanged prices; sales, 831 bales, (of which 350 bales were to arrive,) including 303 bales to shippers, 495 bales to spinners, and 31 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate trade has been reported at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-16c. ℘ lb. Sales have been made of 15,000 bales, of which 7,700 bales last evening and 7,300 bales today, basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19 13-16c.; February, 19 31-32c.; March, 20¼c.; April, 20⅝c.; May, 21⅛c.; June, 21⅜c.; July at 21 13-16c. ℘ lb. The receipts at this port, today, were 2,335 bales, including 317 bales per rail, 2,018 bales from Charleston. ....The week's exports hence have been 9,659 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	18	18¼	18¼
Good Ordinary	19	19¼	19½	19½
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅝	19¾	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20¼
Middling	20¾	21	21¼	21¼
Good Middling	22¼	22½	22¾	23¾

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—There has been rather more call for stock, with confidence on the part of holders of the leading kinds, especially of Drugs and Dyes. Messrs. Wing & Evans furnish the following comparative figures of imports and stocks of Chemicals:

	Imports in 1871.	Imports in 1872.	Stocks Jan. 1. 1872.	Stocks Jan. 1. 1873.
Soda Ash, casks	49,266	53,305	750	3,500
Sal Soda	61,207	55,420	2,000	1,500
Bi Carb Soda, kegs	112,086	70,838	5,000	none
Caustic Soda, drums	25,954	31,249	300	500
Bleaching Powder, casks	27,950	30,577	500	2,000

FISH—Holders have been firm, and offering supplies with reserve, though trade has been rather dull. We quote Dry Cod ruling at $5 25@$6 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ℘ bbl. Pickled Herring at $5 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1 ℘ box. The stock in first hands includes of Dry Cod, 3,000 quintals; Hake and Pollock, 2,000 quintals; Bay Mackerel, No. 1, 2,500 bbls.; Shore, No. 1, 500 bbls.; No. 2, 1,000 bbls.; No. 3, 500 bbls.; other Mackerel, 1,700 bbls.; No. 1 Herring, 25,000 boxes; Scaled do., 30,000 boxes; Magdalene Herring, 30,000 boxes; Pickled Herring, 3,000 bbls.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement in State and Western Flour, with prices again quoted up, quite generally, 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., on reduced offerings of stock. The demand has been more widely distributed through the list of desirable superfine brands, shipping extras, and trade and family do. Holders show decided confidence as to the future of values. Sales have been reported of 18,750 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 35; good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ℘ bbl., and trade and family brands at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been quoted stronger as to price, within the previous range, though comparatively dull; 525 bbls. sold in lots....California Flour firm, but quiet; 350 bbls. sold....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 300 bbls. and Corn-meal 225 bbls., at uniform quotations.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, mostly for shipment, on the basis of yesterday's prices, but holders have been generally asking an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, checking business, and the market closed rather tamely. Winter Wheat strong, but quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at $1 65 for fair No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with $1 66@$1 67 named as the quotations for prime to choice do.; $1 59@$1 60 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 56 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, in store and afloat; $1 43@$1 50 for rejected and inferior Spring; $2 02½ for White Canada, free; $1 75@$1 86 for Red, and $1 90@$2 for Amber Western.... Corn has been quoted somewhat firmer on a rather better inquiry for shipment and home-trade purposes, especially the latter. The demand has been almost wholly for prime samples of Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for good to strictly prime Mixed Western, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for do., in store; 65¾c. for very choice do., nearly Yellow, in store, and 67½c. for Yellow Western and 68c.@72c. for White....Rye and Malt unchanged....Of Barley sales were made of 2,000 bushels Western, from cars, at 92c., and 2,000 bushels State at $1 05; market firm. The bulk of the recent heavy purchases went to consumers....Of State Buckwheat 1 car was sold at 90c. ℘ bushel....New Oats have been quoted about as before, on a fair jobbing movement. Sales 44,500 bushels at 48c.@48½c. for Mixed Western, with the bulk of the dealings at 48c.@49c. for fair to good samples; 44½c.@47c. for black do. and 51c. for good White do....Nothing doing in old stock....The week's exports hence for European ports embraced 3,087 bbls. Flour, 154,701 bushels Wheat, and 116,532 bushels Corn.

HARDWARE—Shows firmness as to values, though trade is yet comparatively dull.

HIDES—There has been a very moderate movement noted in stock, though buyers have had any existing advantage, especially on Dry. The week's receipts have been only 10,369 hides; sales, [illegible] hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co.: 10,300 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., at 27½c.@27¾c.; 5,800 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 27½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Central American, 19@23 lbs., at 24c., 800 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., part at 24c., gold, as they run; 550 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., at private terms; 1,600 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., at 24c.; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., at 24½c.; 750 Wet-salted Texas, 55@65 lbs., at 14c.@15c.; 1,000 Wet-salted Western, 60 lbs., at 12c.@13c.; 1,300 Wet-salted City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12¾c. currency. The stock on hand is 169,000 Hides and 872 bales, (same time last year, 27,200 hides and 250 bales,) as follows: 66,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 8,200 Dry Montevideo, &c., 4,000 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry and Salted Mexican; 2,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 110 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 762 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—Neglected and unchanged.

NAILS—Have been very quiet at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in rather more request and steadier as to price: sales, 600 bbls. Strained at $3 70, and 571 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2 at $3 85 ℘ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull at 60c., with sales of only 19 bbls.; also 40 bbls., delivered, at 61½c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet within the previous range. The week's exports have been 1,320 bags. Western quoted at $38 50, currency; City (from East India seed) at $39@$40, gold, ℘ ton.

PAINTS—Have been quoted essentially unchanged as to price, on, however, a restricted business.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 4,000 bbls., February delivery, at 11c. ℘ gallon, closing about steady....Refined held nominally as before by the combination, but available in outside lots as low as 25c.@25¼c. here and at Philadelphia; 1,000 bbls. sold here at 25¼c....Other kinds of stock dull.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair request for early delivery, at rather firmer prices; 250 bbls. new sold at $13 75, and 200 bbls. old at $13 25 ℘ bbl. Of new City prime Mess, 250 bbls. were placed at $15 25 ℘ bbl. Other kinds dull. For forward delivery, a fair inquiry prevailed for new Western Mess, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., February, at $13 25, and 250 bbls., March, at $13 50, ℘ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in moderate demand on the previous basis as to values....Cut Meats have been more active, and quoted somewhat steadier, with sales reported, since our last, of 300 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 9¼c.; 200 tcs. do., 15@15½ lbs., at 9¼c.; 50 boxes Dry-salted Bellies, 12 lbs., at 8c.; 3,000 lbs. City do., in bulk, 8@9 lbs., at 8¼c.; 300 lbs. do., 10½ lbs., at 8c; 3,800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@10½, the latter rate for fancy City, 10@11 lbs.; 1,800 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, mostly at 6½c.; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, at 4¾c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c.; 3,400 Fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 7½c.@7¾c.; 50 boxes Clear Bellies, at 8c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, January, at 4¾c., and 500 boxes do., February, at 4¾c. ℘ lb....Bacon has been more freely dealt in at somewhat steadier figures, with sales reported of 635 boxes Short Clear, at 7¼c.; 150 boxes do. at 7¼c.; 325 boxes Long Clear, at 6⅝c.; 50 boxes City do., at 6 13-16c.; 70 boxes do., at 6¾c.; 50 boxes Long and Short Clear, at 7c.; 175 boxes Short Rib, in lots, at 6¾c., an extreme price; 125 boxes Long Clear, January, at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, February, at 7¼c.; 1,000 boxes do., March, at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, February, at 6⅞c.; and for Chicago delivery, 250 boxes Short Clear, January, at 6¾c. ℘ lb....There has been an increased call noted for Lard for early delivery at a shade firmer price, with sales reported of 1,130 tcs. prime Western Steam at 7¾c.; 150 tcs. Western Kettle at 8c.; 50 tcs. choice do. at 8 3-16c.; and 645 tcs. City at 7¾c. ℘ lb. For forward delivery the demand has been less confident, and values have been quoted rather weaker, with holders evincing more urgency in their offerings of stock. Sales 250 tcs. Western Steam, January, at 7¾c.; 1,250 tcs. do., March, at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c., closing at 8⅛c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive early in February, at 7¾c., closing with February options offered at 8c., with only 7⅞c. bid, with 1,000 tcs. sold on private terms....Beef products dull within the former range....Butter, Cheese and Eggs essentially unaltered....The week's exports hence for European ports include 575 bbls. and tcs. Pork. 896 do. Beef, 16,258 boxes Bacon, 5,409 pkgs. Lard, 200 pkgs. Butter, and 3,413 boxes Cheese.

RICE—Has been very quiet, since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 75@$8 50, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 50@$8; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 12½, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been held with firmness, on a fair inquiry and limited offering of sack stock.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected; quoted nominally at 9¾c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover has been more actively sought after at from 9c. for common to 9½c.@9¾c. for fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for shipping lots, with strictly choice lots held at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; sales 2,250 bags. Flax and Timothy dull at former quotations. Calcutta Linseed quiet and unchanged.

SKINS—A fair demand prevails for Deer, of which sales have been reported of 14,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 7,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Para, and 2,300 Southern, &c. Receipts, 30 bales Central American and 21 bales Southern, &c. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 67½c.; Guatamala, 75c.; Chagres, 70c.; Campeachy, 60c.@63c.; Sisal, 65c.; San Juan, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Porto Cabello, 67½c.; Angostura, 55c.; Para, 67½c.; Southern and Texas, 55c.@65c., currency, ℘ lb. Goat have been quiet, but without material alteration as to values. Sales have been reported of 25 bales Mexican, 21 bales Rio Hache, and 2½ bales Payta. Receipts, 34 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, 3 bales from Maracaibo. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 51c; Matamoras, 51c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@53c.; Curacoa, 57½c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 42½c., East India Tanned Goat, 90c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c., currency, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, but quoted firm as before; 200 boxes clayed Havana sold at 9¾c. ℘ lb. Refined in light request at unchanged figures.

TALLOW—Has been more freely dealt in, at rather firmer prices. Sales, 173,000 lbs., very common to strictly prime at 8c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 30 bbls. at 8⅜c., ℘ lb. The week's exports have been 1,724 hhds.

WHISKY—Has again declined materially, under more liberal offerings, leading to a more active business. Sales 50 bbls. at 94c.; 250 bbls. at 93c., and 250 bbls., in lots, at 92½c., per gallon, from dock.

WOOL—There has been very little animation in the general market, as there has been no noticeable revival of demand as yet, but desirable stocks have been offered with reserve, and holders have been generally quite strong and confident in their views as to values. Of the movements in Wool, through the past month, Messrs. Kitching Brothers remark as follows: "*Domestic Clip*—Fleece and Pulled Wools have been in fair demand at steady rates. Stocks are light of all classes, and it is expected that present quotations will certainly be maintained until Spring, while many are looking for a decided advance on all desirable Wools. Texas Wool of the Spring clip has been in good demand at full prices, leaving but light stocks in the hands of receivers. California Spring clip has been rather quiet, while the Fall shearing has attracted more attention, and a fair business has been done in it. *Combing Wools*—There is more inquiry for these Wools, but we are without a proper selection of stock. In England, hoggetts are 4d. ℘ lb. higher than at the lowest point. *Foreign Clothing Wools*—There has been a steady demand throughout the month, especially for the Montevideo and superior Buenos Ayres Wools, of which the stock is now very light. For Capes there has been an improved inquiry, and some large transactions have taken place, at a decline of about 10 ℘ cent. from the point they touched in November. The London auctions of Colonial Wools, which commenced on the 21st of November and terminated on the 5th of December, established a decided advance on the closing rates of the previous sales in October. The prices of good Australian Wools in England are as high now as they were in February last, while Capes are 10 ℘ cent. lower. Here Australian Wools are about 10 ℘ cent., and Capes about 20 ℘ cent., lower than in March last. The present stock of old Wool in London is estimated at only 10,000 bales, and the total quantity catalogued during the five series of 1872 was 87,000 bales less than in the previous year. The next auction sales will commence on the 13th of February. *Foreign Carpet Wools*—The demand has been moderate, and principally for the good Worsted Wools, like Donskoi, Valparaiso, &c. The decline on these Wools has been less than on low filling Wools, of which the bulk of the stock consists. As in England all low Wools, such as are used for carpet and blanket purposes, are higher, it gives firmness to holders here. Very few of the better classes of those Wools, such as Smyrna, Turkey, East India, &c., will be used here for clothing purposes, holders must therefore depend in a great measure upon the demand from the carpet manufacturers to relieve them of their stocks. This branch of the woolen business is very much depressed, and unless there is a decided change for the better, manufacturers are not likely to buy these filling yarn Wools except at a considerable reduction from the present views of holders. Auction sales of miscellaneous Wools were held in Liverpool on the 26th and 29th November. Out of 22,000 bales offered, only about 9,000 bales found buyers, but prices on some descriptions were advanced 10@15 ℘ cent. upon September rates. In London, on the 6th and 7th ult., about 6,000 bales of low Wools were offered at auction, and about 2,000 sold. The demand was good, and prices generally were at an advance over previous rates. It shows the firmness with which Wools are held in England, to see so many withdrawn, when prices may be considered high."....From Boston the report is of an improved inquiry, but at easier prices, owing mainly to the want of money on the part of holders. At the close of the week there is a stronger feeling, and prices have rallied considerably, being higher than ten days ago. Sales for the week foot up 1,100,000 lbs. domestic, and 410,000 lbs. foreign....Trade has been quite dull at Philadelphia, but supplies have been offered with reserve, and prices have been quoted very firm.

Prices of Wool in New-York.	Cts. ℘ lb.
X to XXX Fleece	[illegible]
No. 1 Fleece	[illegible]
No. 2 Fleece	[illegible]
Tub-washed Fleece	[illegible]
Texas, coarse to extra fine	[illegible]
New Mexican Fleece	[illegible]
California Spring Clip	[illegible]
California Fall Clip and Lambs	[illegible]
Extra Pulled	[illegible]
Super Pulled	[illegible]
No. 1 Pulled	[illegible]
Western Pulled	[illegible]
Southern Pulled	[illegible]
California Pulled	[illegible]
Montevideo	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	[illegible]
Rio Grande, gold	[illegible]
Cape	[illegible]
Australian	[illegible]
Combing Wool	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Trade has been generally dull, and rates have been quoted weaker. The offerings were mostly of Grain and Provisions at the ruling figures. There was very little animation in the chartering line. Vessels for the Petroleum, Naval Store, and Cotton trades were in some request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d., and, by steam, 350 bales do. at ½d.@9-16d. ℘ lb.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.@8½d., chiefly at 8d. ℘ bushel, which latter was the closing quotation....For London, by steam, 400 bbls. Pork, at 6s. ℘ bbl.; 400 tcs. Pork and Beef at 8s. 9d. ℘ tierce; 1,800 boxes Bacon at 50s., and 4,000 boxes Cheese at 55s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 290 tons, (to arrive,) with a full cargo of naval stores, from Wilmington, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 525 tcs. Lard, and 135 boxes Bacon, at 40s., 42s. 6d., mainly at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Hamburg, by sail, 50 boxes Bacon at 45s., and 25 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 125 bales Cotton, 550 bags Clover-seed, 1,100 boxes Bacon, 160 pkgs. Beef, 600 pks. Tobacco, and 673 pks. Merchandise, at steady market rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 600 boxes Bacon at 55s. ℘ ton....For Bilboa, a Norwegian brig, 218 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at equal to 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl. net....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 800 hhds. capacity, reported at $4 75....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $11.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 U. Pac. 7s L.G.	79½	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	96⅛
100 Harlem ist	100	100 do ... b3.	96½
200 do	100¼	200 do	96⅜
200 N. [illegible] Coal Co. b. c.	47½	100 Del., L. & W. b. c.	94½
100 Md. Coal Co. b. c.	21	200 do	94⅝
100 West. U. Tel. b. c.	80½	300 do	94⅜
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	74¾	100 Union Pac. b. c. b3.	39⅛
100 do	74½	200 do	39¼
100 do	74½	1200 do	39
300 do	74⅜	300 do ... b3.	39⅛
200 do	74¼	200 St. Louis & I. M.	95
500 Erie Railroad ... b3.	63	100 do ... bet. call.	95
600 do ... b. c.	62½	100 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	83⅛
300 do	62¾	100 N. J. South ... s3.	26
200 Illinois Central	126½	200 Bost., H. & E. b. c.	8¼
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.	99¾	100 do ... s3.	8½
200 do ... bet. call.	99¾	600 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	48⅜
200 do	99¼	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	38⅛
300 Chi. & R. I.	111⅛	300 do	38⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 6—A. M.

We compile from the first of January schedule of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded (gold) Stocks of the Government, together with the changes by reduction in the principal and interest of the debt since March 4, 1869, when the present Administration of the public finances came into office:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, JAN. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$235,289,300	$32,000,100	$267,289,400
5-20s, 1864	35,960,500	35,312,150	71,272,650
5-20s, 1865	119,658,580	36,527,600	156,186,180
5-20s, 1865, new	150,683,700	58,458,500	209,142,200
5-20s, 1867	225,402,100	90,471,900	315,874,000
5-20s, 1868	24,799,900	13,838,500	38,638,400
Total 5-20s	$791,734,050	$266,668,750	$1,058,402,800
Sixes, 1881	91,026,350	192,655,000	283,681,350
Fives, 10-40	54,891,050	139,676,250	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	72,118,150	127,881,850	200,000,000
Total	$1,023,724,600	$732,926,850	$1,756,651,450
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			351,194,700
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,355,350
Present yearly charge			101,253,414
Reduction Interest charge			$23,101,936
Reduction in Funded Debt as above			$351,194,700
Reduction of Treasury circulation			12,016,222
Total payments on Debt			$363,210,922

During the month of December the Funded Stocks were reduced $3,050,850, while the Treasury Circulation (net) was increased $4,735,158, making an apparent increase in the Principal of the Public Debt for the month (the first instance of the kind since March 4, 1869,) of $1,684,308. The increase in Fractional Currency is $2,000,000, and in Greenbacks $500,000. The increase in Gold Notes is $2,000,000. The Currency balance in the Treasury differed as between $10,118,111 on Dec. 1 and, $9,876,573 on Jan. 1.

With these figures before them, we submit that some of our fault-finding neighbors, who through the last month were charging part of the Money pressure to the operations of the Secretary of the Treasury, should gracefully acknowledge their mistake. He made no effort to curtail Greenbacks, or to increase his Currency balances, or to make sales of Gold before he actually needed the proceeds. He transferred no Money from the New-York Deposit Banks to the Sub-Treasury until it was needed to meet disbursement Checks upon the latter.

In regard to the signal relief afforded on the 7th of October, the critics of the Secretary are even more inconsistent. That was really the action of the Government on consultation between the President himself and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell being West, but approving all that was done, including the exercise of the discretionary authority to employ part of the $44,000,000 Greenbacks in reserve in the Treasury Department. After the emergency had been met, complaint was made that about $6,000,000 Greenbacks had been so employed. The complaint was even repeated two months afterward, while the Secretary was being roundly abused on suspicion that he had drawn all the Notes in again! He has since answered to Congress for all he has done, and it is quite certain that the discretion over the reserved Greenbacks will continue to be exercised, with the approval of the President, whether Mr. Boutwell continues in the Treasury, or is succeeded by Mr. Richardson, unless Congress should change the law.

Nor is this all that will be done contrary to certain criticisms of the Press, unless Congress, with the help of our New-York and Philadelphia contemporaries, will devise something more practicable. The Syndicate will be renewed as the most available machinery known to the Administration for reducing the Interest on the further sum of $300,000,000 United States 6 ⅌ cents. The critics omit no opportunity to misrepresent the cost to the Government of the last negotiation, or to sneer at the Secretary and his Bankers who consummated it. The bitter hostility to the latter, in particular quarters, is neither generous nor consistent with good neighborhood. But if its continued indulgence will only lead to early offers of abler and cheaper banking service, the public need not quarrel with the taste of the war upon Mr. Jay Cooke. As he seems to be the envied Mordecai nearest the Treasury gate, let our friends of the Philadelphia *Ledger* by all means push him from his seat, and gibbet him too, if they have more skill than Haman.

We believe there is no probability that Congress will change the law in respect to either of the questions referred to, and we are quite sure that the only change which the majority of the business public would desire would be to have the employment of the whole $44,000,000 Greenbacks made mandatory in place of discretionary. This would only be to correct the blunder in the Act of July, 1870, withdrawing $45,000,000 Greenback Certificates, which have proved a cruel measure of contraction, without appreciating the Currency a single point. Indeed Gold is 3 ⅌ cent. dearer today than a year ago, and financial confidence in the future more unsettled than if the country had the full use of $400,000,000 Greenbacks and *Free Banking*. The latter, it is hoped, will be reached this session by the passage of the bill of Mr. Merriam, of New-York.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,148,500
Increase in Specie	2,236,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders	45,800
Increase in Deposits	5,278,500
Increase in Circulation	40,800

	Jan. 6, '72.	Dec. 28, '72.	Jan. 4, '73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,516,600	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total	$87,301,600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	273,704,400	274,572,400	277,720,900
Gold and Gold Notes	25,920,600	17,251,800	19,478,100
Other Legal Tenders	48,098,500	41,119,800	41,165,400
Deposits	205,826,200	198,529,600	203,808,100
Circulation	28,492,200	27,573,000	27,613,800
In Sub-Treasury	69,999,813	63,221,800	60,294,171

The Bank return, published this morning, exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 28, '72.	Jan. 4, '73.	Jan. 6, '72.
Deposits	$198,529,600	$203,808,100	$205,826,200
Circulation	27,573,000	27,613,800	28,492,200
Total	$226,102,600	$231,421,900	$234,320,400
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$56,525,650	$57,855,475	$58,580,100
Actual basis	58,271,400	60,643,500	68,879,100
Excess	$1,845,750	$2,788,025	$10,299,000
Rate of money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

There is a New-Year improvement in the present Bank return, about equal to what was anticipated. The effect upon the Money market was not felt until Saturday, when the Wall-street rates fell to 7 ⅌ cent. for the first time in four or five weeks. For the rest, the week proved as severe a trial upon the Brokers as its predecessors, and they scarcely yet feel confident that decided ease is established. Mercantile borrowers find the Banks comparatively poor, although they exhausted their Loans in the first days after New-Year about three millions. There is some movement in favor of a few of the Railway loans pressing for some months past on the market, and a good demand for our Public Funds both abroad and at home. Exchange has fallen slightly below the Gold-shipping points, and Gold itself is a fraction easier than through the previous week.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,286,904, against $7,495,607 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,107,280, against $3,199,209 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $831,919, against $3,240 same week in 1871. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,207,264.

Our comparative weekly summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the 1st of July, 1872, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the Treasury.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	November	$23,650,040
August	42,802,129	December	*28,696,920
September	34,290,330	Jan. 4	6,286,904
October	30,656,752		
Total since July 1, 1872			$202,497,486
Same time previous year			190,283,799
Increase since July 1			$12,213,684

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,600,068	November	$23,625,216
August	19,464,148	December	*19,399,982
September	19,684,798	Jan. 1	4,107,280
October	23,124,749		
Total since July 1			$139,457,156
Same time previous year			120,542,369
Increase since July 1			$18,914,787
Gold, Jan. 4, 1873			111⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Jan. 6, 1872			109 ⅌ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	November	$4,863,925
August	2,586,148	December	*3,933,571
September	1,432,635	Jan. 4	831,919
October	4,729,143		
Total since July 1, 1872			$35,626,029
Same time last year			22,660,523
Increase since July 1			$12,965,506

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury for the Calendar Year 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,691,426	January	$15,184,500
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,804,594
April	14,379,276	April	685,266
May	11,836,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,403,634	June	2,303,835
July	7,683,317	July	16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,223
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	8,930,315
Total, 1872	$143,817,045	Total, 1872	$81,267,672
Total, 1871	153,814,406	Total, 1871	88,408,515

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the Interest payments in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,223
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	8,930,315
Jan. 4	1,743,532	Jan. 4	1,723,576
Total, 1872-3	$69,292,869	Total, 1872-3	$46,881,513
Total, 1871-2	79,695,221	Total, 1871-2	49,572,632

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 6, '72.
American Gold	112@111⅛@111⅜	109
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113@113¾	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	117⅜@113⅞xd.	112⅜
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	112@111⅜	110
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	102⅜@99⅞xd.	100¾
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	91@87⅜xd.	90⅞
New-York Central	98⅞@100⅜@99⅜	96
Rock Island	111⅜@111	108⅜
North-west Common	81@83	63⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅞@49⅞@48⅜	46⅜
St. Paul Common	54@54	56⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜@77⅜	80⅝
Toledo and Wabash	74⅜@74⅜	72⅞
Union Pacific	37⅜@39@38⅜	30⅜
Erie	62⅜@60⅞@63⅜@62⅜	35⅜
Western Telegraph	80⅜@79⅜	70⅜
Pacific Mail	74⅜@73⅜	55⅜
Lake Shore	95⅜@96⅜	90⅜xd

There was generally a firm speculation on the Stock Exchange, especially after the New-Year, but, singular to say, the feeling was weakened, or rather the inclination to sell increased after the favorable turn in the Money market and Bank movement on Saturday. The present speculation, it may be remarked, is wholly in the control of the Gould-Clark combination, and the outside people will have to judge for themselves how far and how long such a leader as Jay Gould may be trusted or safely followed. Without his means and audacity, the other members of the combination, now the tail to his kite, amount to very little. They would be nowhere in a storm, and, if Gould should desert them on impulse, (as he did his old partner, a few months since, their very self-abasement at having linked their fortunes, and the fortunes of the great Railroad properties intrusted to their charge, with the career of this noted adventurer would paralyze all efforts at recovery.

The Lake Shore Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable in Cash Feb. 1. The Michigan Central, we should have noticed the other day, by way of correcting our New-Year's list of Dividends, have reduced their Half-Yearly Dividend from Five to *Four ⅌ cent.*, and they pay this in Scrip.

The Interest due the first Monday in January, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama, will be paid on and after this date, on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking-house of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the Financial Agents of the State.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company announces a Dividend of *Three and One-half ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after Feb. 3.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company's Dividend is *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. pay the 1st of January Coupons of the City of New-Orleans loans.

A very strong exhibit is made by the Union Dime Savings Bank, in its twenty-fourth semi-annual report, printed elsewhere in this paper. The Bank pays interest at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent. per annum*, on a deposit line of $9,986,117.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company pays interest at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent. per annum* to depositors, and pay deposits on demand with accrued interest. The list of Trustees embraces several influential names.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

☞ The **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**, the **CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS**, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The **CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The **WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89¼ to 89½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST JANUARY COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ **CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.**

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—945, Franklin vs. Marks, impleaded; 3977, The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1079½, Noyes vs. Perry et al.; 1281, McVeany vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1811, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 285, Poillon et al. vs. Bodine et al.; 431, Sullivan et al. vs. Williams et al.; 483, Shelden vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 497, Williams vs. Neuinger; 499, Winslow vs. Dibble; 509, Jex vs. Board of Education of the City of New-York; 533, Deland vs. Peppard; 553, Hume vs. Fatham; 589, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 813, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 921, Morgan et al. vs. Gardner; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 947, Townsend et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, People ex rel. Stunmel vs. McGuire; 42, Bentz vs. Thurber; 2638½, Detwiler vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 68½, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; 534, McHaig vs. Goodyear et al.; 1204½, Howard vs. Faron et al.; 1228, Limbert vs. Webster; 1258, Winchell vs. Johnson; 702, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 688, Hendricks vs. Ingersoll; 1140, Platt vs. Eckerson, impleaded; 898½, Wuensch vs. Eastman; 1198, Frothingham vs. Howard; 1276, Healley vs. Binsse; 3828, Stone vs. Browning; 406, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 890, Ludlow et al. vs. Dole; 4026, Lanigan et al. vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1576, Litchfield vs. Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; 60, Cochran vs. Dinsmore.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—First Monday motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Brady and ——, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—The non-enumerated Calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Monell, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1, Hayner vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; 2, Bryce vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; 3, Chamberet vs. Cagney; 4, Jonnson et al. vs. Oppenheim; 5, Bush vs. Field; 6, Derning vs. Puelston; 7, Stubben vs. Roos et al.; 8, Gilbert vs. Wesley; 9, Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.; 10, Beebe vs. Ranger; 11, Badenhop vs. McCahill; 12, Ruescher vs. Klem; 13, Quinn vs. Van Pelt; 14, The Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo; 15, The Handaway Bolt, Spike, and Pivot Manufacturing Company vs. Caldwell; 16, The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Redeemer vs. Crawford; 17, Anthony vs. Atkinson; 18, Ledwith vs. McKim; 19, The National Bank of Commerce in New-York vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association; 20, Grant vs. Taylor; 21, Taylor vs. Hubbell; 22, Knoop vs. Kammerer; 23, Ayer et al. vs. Kebbe; 24, Stevenson vs. Spratt; 25, Clare vs. National City Bank; 26, Heins vs. Peine; 27, Muller vs. Earle et al.; 28, Shaw vs. Scott; 29, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 30, Dace vs. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 31, The Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Detroit vs. Burr et al.; 32, Justh et al. vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth; 33, Hope vs. Balen, Jr.; 34, Starin vs. Kelly; 35, Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 36, Wheeler, Jr., vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 37, White et al. vs. Talmadge et al.; 38, Talmadge et al. vs. White; 39, Westlake vs. Bostwick et al.; 40, Perry vs. Chester et al.; 41, Robertson vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 42, Reade et al. vs. Waterhouse et al.; 43, Coleman vs. Livingstone et al.; 44, Delavan vs. Brown et al.; 45, Koenig vs. Stackel et al.; 46, Morgan vs. Skiddy et al.; 47, Puelston vs. Wallace et al.; 48, The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Haws et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1877, Newfield vs. Joseph; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 1109, Bloor vs. Morgan; 1267, Meyers vs. Hartman, impleaded, &c.; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 1825, Thompson et al. vs. Benner; 1815, Friedman vs. Dewes; 1627, Weinz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 751, Kelly vs. Titus et al.; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1827, Rhineberger, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1571, Shackleford vs. France; 377, Ryan vs. Thompson; 1739, Sloan vs. Johnson; 1741, Same vs. Same; 1321, Mitchell, an infant, vs. Styles et al.; 1349, Main vs. Tallman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1522, Taylor vs. Hoey; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 460, Schwarzchild vs. Bauland et al.; 370, McGrath vs. Bell; 112, Schenck vs. Morris; 822, Lyons vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1378, Vogel vs. Bearns; 560, Birdsall vs. Dorman; 820, Harris vs. The Panama Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—The whole Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1073, Sheehan vs. Edgar; 1707, Hill vs. Dillingham; 1034, Cohen vs. New-York Sewing-machine Company; 1485, Keech vs. Johnson; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 1516, Dearing vs. Anderson; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1695, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1096, Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1629, Holloway vs. Pringle; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Halle; 2790, by order, Maier vs. Hoffman; 129, Mcfarlane vs. Solomon; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 866, Kreynborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 59, Schreyer vs. Bogart; 1966, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 1604, Yenni vs. Ocean National Bank; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2495, by order, Seaman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2807, by order, Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1247, Bank of North America vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth; 50, Baldwin vs. Newburn; 1854, by order, Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1303, Schott, Administratrix, &c., vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Bell vs. The Home Insurance Company; 1649, Ludlow et al. vs. Boyce.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1442, Ring vs. McGuire; 1626, Duncan vs. Buhle; 1114, Von Schoerning vs. Tracy; 686, Foran vs. Smith; 478, Bohde vs. Fay; 1876, Langley vs. Minzesheimer; 1124, Gray vs. Sinclair; 1160, Vegar vs. Keith; 1164, McSorley vs. Smith; 1170, Nussebaum vs. Glover; 1188, Leffler vs. Clarke; 1232, Merritt vs. Amringe; 1234, Robeson vs. Reinmann; 1236, Day vs. Rider; 1238, Myers vs. Brady.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1171, Fleiss vs. Bryant; 1751, Macley vs. Docker; 1127, Kavanagh vs. Shroads; 1119, Cook vs. Becker; 1439, Munn vs. Barnes; 1161, Randall vs. Sinsheimer; 1195, Slote vs. Dederick; 1197, Butler vs. Woener; 1199, Worster vs. Kidd; 1201, Owens vs. Brennan; 1203, Koehler vs. Conroy; 1205, Walker vs. Stern; 1207, Hellman vs. Abellos; 1209, Burke vs. Conroy; 1211, Baker vs. Morrison.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—115, McArdle vs. Logan; 264, Riker vs. Cowen; 1027, Condict vs. Grigg; 1064, Spraeton vs. Solms; 1338, Kahn vs. Mentz; 873, Devlin vs. De Lacey; 943, Kemping vs. O'Brien; 1672, Slaeter vs. McMahon; 1673, Jackson vs. Clayton; 1674, Werder vs. Struck; 1675, Clarke vs. Day; 1676, Connolly vs. Huston; 1677, Mittnacht vs. Cohen; 1678, Aaron vs. Brennan; 1679, Strauss vs. Blant.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Trial of issue at law.—Held by Shea, J.—Finnegan vs. Wilson; Unkert et al. vs. Meyer et al.; Lugar vs. Winters; Haly et al. vs. Windle; Baebler vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Michael Ryan, James Murphy, robbery; George Williams, robbery; Anton Auer, two cases, forgery; Joseph Rooney, John Ryan, grand larceny; Lavina Hall, larceny from the person; Henry Ostrander, two cases, false pretenses; Annie Miller, decoying children.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Tappin, J.—1 to 20 inclusive.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat buoyant and unsettled, but closing firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 21, on the spot; $1 23⅛@$1 23⅜ for February; No. 1 Spring, $1 24@$1 25; No. 3 Spring, $1 07@$1 07½; Rejected, 94c.@98c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30⅝c.@31⅛c., on the spot; 31⅛c.@31⅜c. for February; Rejected, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 24½c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 67¼c.@68c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 65c. Mess Pork in fair demand and advanced; $11 50 on the spot. Lard firmer at 7c. on the spot. Meats—Demand fair and market firm, at an advance of ⅛c. all around. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 35@$4 40. Whisky steady at 89c. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 4,800 bushels; Corn, 42,800 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Corn, 42,400 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat strong; sales, 30,000 bushels Milwaukee; No. 2 Spring, $1 50; held at the close at $1 52; small lots of Canada at $1 80. Corn firm; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 41c. Barley improving; Canada, 80c.@85c.; Western No. 2, 85c.@90c.; State, two-rowed, 78c.; four-rowed, 90c. Rye stronger; sales, 6,500 bushels at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; prime Winter Western $1@$1 20; Canada, $1 20@$1 25. The balance of the market is unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and inactive; sales of No. 2 Spring, at $1 25; No. 3 Fall, $1 72. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c., at East St. Louis, on track; 34½c.@35c. at St. Louis, in elevator. Oats firmer, at 27c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley sold at 65c. for No. 2. Rye wanted at 75c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork quiet at $11 50@$12, seller March. Dry-salted Meats quiet; loose Shoulders sold at 3½c.; sales of packed lots at 4c. for Shoulders, 5⅜c. for Clear-rib Sides. Bacon nominal. Lard active at 6⅞c.@7c., spot; 7c., seller January. Live Hogs firm at $3 40@$3 80; packed since Nov. 1, about 365,000. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 2,600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Flour, only local demand; sales of Treble Extra at $7 50@$8 50; Family, $9 50@$10. Corn dull at 75c. Oats quiet at 49c.@50c. Bran quiet at $1 49@$1 50. Hay scarce at $42 for prime; $45 for choice. Pork dull at $13 75 for Mess. Dry-salted Meats easier at 5c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅛c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 16½c.@18c. Lard scarce at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Tierce; 9½c.@10c. for Keg. Sugar in fair demand at 6c.@6¾c. for Inferior; 6¾c.@7¼c. for Common; 7⅛c.@8¼c. for Fair to Fully Fair; 9c. for Prime. Molasses in good demand at 35c.@47c. for Centrifugal; 45c.@51c. for Common; 52c.@61c. for fair to Choice. Whisky—No Western here; Louisiana sold at 92c. Coffee sold at 16c.@19c. Exchange—Sterling, 121½; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 111⅛.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Flour firm and in good demand; Family Extra, $6 75; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $8 75. Wheat firm; Choice Red and White, $1 55@$1 75. Corn firm at 40c. Oats steady; Bulk, 30c.; Sacked, 38c. Rye advanced; sales at 80c. Barley—No. 1 Fall, 80c.@95c. Live Hogs steady; packers paying $4; receipts, 2,000 head. Provisions strong. Pork, $12. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c., packed. Hams, 13½c. Lard, 7⅛c.@7⅜c., Choice Leaf, 8¾c., keg. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib, 6c.@6½c., loose; ¼c. higher packed in round lots. Whisky steady at 89c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer and higher; White Michigan, $1 59; Amber do., $1 68¾; January, $1 68@$1 69; February, $1 73½; last half of February, $1 74½; buyer February, $1 76; seller March, $1 76; No. 1 Red, $1 69; No. 2 Red, $1 63; February, $1 68; No. 3 Red, $1 51; Rejected, $1 31. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, 38c.; May, 44c.; Low Mixed, 37⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 31½c. Dressed Hogs, $4 35@$4 45. Clover-seed, $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Rye dull and lower, 85c.@88c. Butter steady. Mess Pork firm at $12. Lard in fair demand and advanced; Steam, 7⅛c.@7 3-16c.; Kettle, 7⅜c.@7½c.; jobbing sales at 7⅜c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅜c.@5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6½c. Bacon unchanged and steady. Green Meats higher; sales Shoulders at $3 50; Clear Rib, $5 30@$5 35 per cwt. Hams unchanged. Live Hogs active and higher at $3 80@$4, mostly at $3 85@$3 90. Receipts 9,000. Whisky steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales, 800 bbls.; closing $8 50 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Amber Winter, $10 25 for White Winter, $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels at 60c.; 1 car at 59c. Barley unchanged; quoted $1 02@$1 05 for Canada; sales, 5,000 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 28; No. 2, $1 22. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 32c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 67c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, 72c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments, none.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—Flour in fair demand, and firm. Wheat firmer and more active, but irregular; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 71½@$1 72; No. 2 Red, $1 70. Corn quiet; Mixed, 45c.@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c.; No. 2 at 35c. Petroleum in good demand and steady, prices unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Cotton stiff; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 5,583 bales; gross, 6,049 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,553 bales; coastwise, 2,933 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 5,800 bales; stock, 165,308 bales.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 399 head; market quiet and unchanged. Shipments, 932 head. Hogs—Receipts, 18,855; market active and firm at an advance of 5c.; sales at $3 75@$4, mostly at $3 85@$3 90; shipments, 3,656 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 55c. Resin dull at $3 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 for Hard, and $4 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 55.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¾c.; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅝c.@19c.; net receipts, 2,714 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 43,007 bales.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

The following-named Insurance Companies and Agents, having voted for an advance in rates, and signified their assent to be governed by the rates and rules adopted by the Board in November last, their names are published in compliance with a resolution passed by the Board on the 23d of December, 1872:

ALBANY INS. CO.,
ÆTNA,
AMERICAN,
AMERICAN EXCH'GE,
ATLANTIC,
BROADWAY,
BREWERS' & MALTSTERS',
CITIZENS',
CITY,
CLINTON,
COMMERCE,
COMMERCIAL,
COMMERCIAL UNION, of London,
CONTINENTAL,
COLUMBIA,
EAGLE,
EMPIRE CITY,
FIREMEN'S,
FIREMEN'S FUND,
FIREMEN'S TRUST,
GUARDIAN, of London,
GEBHARD,
GUARDIAN,
GERMANIA,
GERMAN AMERICAN,
GREENWICH,
HANOVER,
HOFFMAN,
HOME,
HOWARD,
IMPORTERS' & TRADERS',
IMPERIAL,
IRVING,
LAFAYETTE,
LAMAR,
LENOX,
LANCASHIRE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE,
LONG ISLAND,
LONDON, of London,
LORILLARD,
MANHATTAN,
MECHANICS',
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS',
MERCANTILE,
MERCHANTS',
MANUFACTURERS' & BUILDERS',
NASSAU,
NATIONAL.
NEW-YORK,
N. Y. BOWERY,
N. Y. EQUITABLE,
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE,
NIAGARA,
PACIFIC,
PARK,
PEOPLE'S,
PETER COOPER,
PHENIX,
QUEEN,
RELIEF,
REPUBLIC,
RESOLUTE,
ROYAL,
RUTGERS,
STANDARD,
STAR,
TRADESMEN'S,
WILLIAMSB'G CITY,
N. Y. & YONKERS,
ALEXANDER & PECK, Agents,
BIGELOW & COIT, Agts,
SATTERLEE, BOSTWICK & MARTIN, Agents,
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents,
SKEELS & BOUGHTON, Agents,
H. & J. V. N. DORR & CO., Agents,
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents,
ROOME & KEEL'R, Agts.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent.
J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Agent.
ALLIGER BROS., Ag'ts.
CHEPPU, BUCHER & MULVILLE, Agents.
JORDAN & NITCHIE, Agents.
J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Agent.
HEINS & GOODRICH, Agents.
WM. MULLIGAN & CO., Agents.
GEO. F. REGER, Agent.
EZRA WHITE & SONS, Agents.
CHAS. M. PECK, Agent.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary,
New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January. DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest, six per cent.

Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $8,377,307 13.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.
Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.
The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. B. W. BRICE......Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH..........Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY..Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON..Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE..Assistant Treas. of the United States.

New-York City.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT..................The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES........................R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D......Pastor Shiloh Pres. Ch.
WALTER T. HATCH................W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES....Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT..........................Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT.........Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH...............................59 Reade-street.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE..Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN...Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 170 8TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*

Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or if not withdrawn, will be compounded.

Send for Circular.

J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Twenty-fourth Semi-annual Report

OF THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgage	$4,848,493 65
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	587,040 00
Invested in United States bonds, par	1,120,000 00
Invested in New-York City and County bonds, par	1,750,000 00
Invested in Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, par	1,550,000 00
Invested in town bonds, par	10,000 00
Invested in banking-house (cost)	125,589 00
Deposits in banks and Trust Company	532,373 46
Cash in vault	35,600 85
Accrued interest, premium on stocks and investments	337,976 92
Total	$10,977,044 88

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,986,117 79
Six months' interest due depositors to Jan. 1, 1873	265,000 00
Internal revenue tax	5,759 39
Total	$10,256,875 18
Surplus	720,169 70

Usual Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 20, and, if not withdrawn, will be credited as a deposit Jan. 1. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Six per Cent. Interest paid on $5 to $5,000. Bank-books in English, French, and German.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 244 8TH-AV.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date from the 1st inst. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum.

NATHANIEL ELLIS, President.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under; five per cent. on sums over $2,000. Deposits made on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1873.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

An interest dividend, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.

INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000; and on all sums exceeding $2,000, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1873.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN GRAY, Acting President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY, NO. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., can be found a large number of Protestant and Catholic cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, house-work girls, German, English, Scotch, Irish, Swedish, &c.; also, male help.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants, to suit all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD GERMAN, French, English, Irish, and American help in any capacity, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.—A large number of efficient servants constantly on hand.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat and tidy girls, competent and honest, with City references; some willing to do fine washing and ironing; others will sew, or fill up leisure time in minding children or waiting on a lady. Apply at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chamber-maid; would do plain sewing or assist with the washing if required in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AN EXPERIENCED young woman, with the best City references, desires a situation as chamber-maid in a private family. Apply at No. 212 East 37th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS,

Male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant or young German; experienced, sober, careful; infant from birth or growing children; will do plain sewing; long City reference. To be seen till suited at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY cook, with City references; does not bone or lard, but a good bread, pastry, and biscuit baker, and otherwise understands her business; no washing or ironing. To be seen at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker; neat and tidy about her kitchen; has three years' reference from her former place. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY cook, sober and honest; has City references for these qualities; will do the coarse washing and ironing. To be employed from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored woman as first-class cook; capable of doing all kinds of fine cooking for private families; will take a place immediately. Call at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a competent young woman; City reference; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer. Call at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO colored women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as waitress and chamber-maid, or the two will do the work for a small family. Call or address No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, WITH the most unexceptional City references; is not at all airish, and stays long in her places; wages not less than $25. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNderstands how to get up party dinners and suppers in the best style; can make pastries and desserts perfectly; is a good baker; best of testimonials also. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a club-house. Call at No. 543 6th-av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, Protestant, City only; will do the washing and ironing of a small family and the work of the house between them; City references for competency, honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs, Intelligence Office.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; meats, game, soups, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, &c.; excellent baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and baker; would assist with washing; best references. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a club-house. Call at No. 543 6th-av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., second floor.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A young German girl, a situation in a small private family; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl not long in the country to do general house-work; willing and obliging. Apply two days at No. 365 3d-av., back basement.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman; understands hair-dressing and dress making; also all kinds family sewing; is a thorough operator; has three years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; understands dressing hair; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-maid.—By a respectable young woman as laundress and chamber-maid, or first-class chamber-maid; is perfectly capable of filling either situation; fine washing and French fluting; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROfessed laundress; sober and reliable; understands her business in all its branches thoroughly; City references from best families. To be seen at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress, or Fine Washing—By a Protestant woman of 30; is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very respectable and experienced young woman as infant's nurse, or growing children, or invalids; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate; dress-maker; trim, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, and genteel young woman; a competent dress-maker and thorough seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's garments; an expert operator; will wait on a lady, take care of children, or do light chamber-work; City references. To be employed from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED family seamstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week; understands altering and repairing; expert operator. Call on or address M. Winant, No. 133 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROfessed waitress; understands the care of silver and making salads perfectly; is neat and tidy about her work, genteel looking, and has City references from leading families. Apply at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 163 West 35th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A THOROughly competent and reliable colored woman solicits engagements to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call or address M. B., No. 153 West 31st-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF long experience. Apply or address J. A., No. 152 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days. (hardware-store.)

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman, a trustworthy, sober young man; single, experienced, and safe; accustomed to City driving; excellent groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; also, gardening and the care of a furnace; can milk; is not afraid to work; would make himself useful; is respectful, willing, and obliging. Address A. G. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN IN private family, hotel or boarding-house, by a respectable young man, Protestant; can care for and drive horses, milk, wait on table, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; proper care and treatment of horses, and a careful, steady driver; respectful, willing, and obliging; trustworthy in every respect. Address Watson, No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINgle man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties and the management of furnaces; excellent City references. Address T. B., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 19 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable single Protestant man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man; understands the care of road horses well; has six and a half years' City references from last place. Call or address J. G. R., Campbell's No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young married Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address for two days Thomas, No. 40 East [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has references which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 23 West 24th-st.

FARM-WORK OR USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man, who can do all branches of farm-work, care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, &c.; has best recommendations from all of his former employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS farmer, or would take a coachman's position; best of reference. Address J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlishman, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended, desires early employment. Address Isaac John Jones, care of Messrs. Bullocke & Locke, No. 191 Church-st.

THE POSITION OF CREDIT CLERK is desired by a young man of invaluable experience. Address for three days T. VINCENT BUTLER, Station D.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, who can take care of cattle, horses, drive, milk, build fires, clean windows, black boots, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; only a short time disengaged; understands his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE DANISH man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTFUL colored man, as first-class waiter; capable of taking charge of a large boarding-house or first-class private family. Call at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, SINgle, as first-class waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has best City reference from last place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR GOOD SITUATIONS VAcant.—Servants in every capacity, at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SKIRTS. Inquire between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening at No. 29 Sheriff-st., rear house. L. LEVY.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-maid. Call at No. 60 West 17th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LES BRIGANDS—Mlles. Aimée and Bonelli, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Miss Lillian Edgarton. Subject: "Gossip."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. E. Lambert on the French Language.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition..........$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......... 10
The SUNDAY Edition, per annum.......... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..........$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We are informed that President GRANT yesterday went to the unnecessary trouble of explaining the recent action of the Government in the matter of the Sandwich Islands. It seems that the Government had already sent a vessel to give the defunct KAMEHAMEHA a sea-voyage for his health—a project that was interrupted by his death. A second was then sent to help the first look after whatever might turn up at Honolulu, and, by a curious coincidence, Gen. SCHOFIELD was authorized, for the benefit of his health, to accompany this second vessel. Between the two commanders and the General, and the indefinite number of shrewd Yankees, with indefinite numbers of Kanaka wives, who are intensely interested in the prosperity of the island, it is to be hoped that American interests in that region can be fairly attended to.

From a Washington letter published in another column, our readers will get a full and clear statement of the aim of our Government in the visit of the *Yantic* to Zanzibar. The object is to lend aid to Great Britain in obtaining the abrogation of a clause giving to the subjects of the Imaum of Muscat the right to trade in slaves between points in his dominions. The coast line of this potentate extends along about seven degrees of latitude or about five hundred miles, besides including three considerable islands, with not infrequent harbors. From these the Arabs send yearly, according to English reports, sixteen thousand slaves to the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, Madagascar, and Mozambique, while, in obtaining these, several hundred thousand annually are sacrificed. The right to seize all but local slavers is now conceded, but the trouble is that all claim to be local or coastwise traders. The abolition of the exceptional privilege is sought, first, by diplomatic pressure; second, by a promise of closer and better communication with Zanzibar. The United States were requested to join in both, but while heartily acceding to the former, declined to enter on the latter.

We take the liberty of publishing in another column a few samples of many hundreds of letters which we are daily receiving, in reference to two newspapers of this City They show that one of these papers is steadily declining, and the other as steadily advancing, and we shall be prepared to produce large bundles of similar letters whenever the counsel for the declining paper gives us an opportunity.

The telegraphic wires were broken down last night wherever the storm reached. In the City, even the fire-telegraphs were rendered useless—a most dangerous state of affairs. The streets were a sheet of ice, and an appeal to Capt. THORNE to cleanse Fifth-avenue was thrown away. We do not ask him to do impossibilities. We hope the romantic persons who rave with delight when snow and ice appear in the streets are now pretty well satisfied. Infinite damage was done by the ice yesterday, and it is said that it will take $150,000 to repair the fire telegraphs alone.

New-Hampshire politicians are already concerned about their annual State elections, which will occur on Tuesday, March 11. The Prohibitionists have put a ticket in the field, again headed by Dr. JOHN BLACKMAR for Governor. The Republican Convention will be held in Concord on Tuesday, 14th inst., and will probably nominate Gov. EZEKIEL A. STRAW for re-election. The Democratic Convention is to be held in Concord on Wednesday next, and ex-Gov. WESTON having refused to run, the leaders of that party are at a loss whither to turn for an available man. Hon. FRANK JONES, a wealthy and energetic citizen of Portsmouth, has been approached, but is understood to have refused to allow his name to be used, on account of business engagements. In this emergency, Hon. ALBERT R. HATCH, also of Portsmouth, has received many telegrams from prominent Democrats, urging him to accept the nomination. His course has not yet been determined upon. Mr. HATCH is one of the foremost lawyers of the State; but he is, and has been, a bitter partisan, and would be an easy man for the Republicans, led by Mr. STRAW, to defeat. The election of three members of Congress will give unusual interest to the New-Hampshire election, the present delegation being entirely Democratic. The Republicans hope to make a decided change.

Gov. Dix and Financial Reforms.

It is a popular error that all control of our financial affairs, so far as they are affected by law, has passed from the State to the National Government. The National Government gives us one half of our currency and regulates the issue of the other half, while almost all our banks are organized under the national law. The National Treasury is an extensive and active buyer and seller on Wall-street, and within its discretion, as the law is now interpreted, lies enormous power to change the course of business affairs. The National Government does so much for good or ill, that the notion prevails that it can do all, and that it alone can do anything.

The notion is a mistake. There are certain measures, quite within the province of the State Government, which, if enacted, would have a powerful effect on the prosperity of every part of our own State, and be not without influence on the country at large. We believe that Gov. DIX may be depended on to recognize the importance of the measures referred to, and to give them the great aid of his official recommendation. The first of them is the modification of the Usury law, so as to leave borrowers and lenders practically free to make their own terms, while establishing a rate which shall be binding in the absence of agreement. All considerations of practical finance demand entire freedom in the negotiation of loans. The protection of the borrower against the extortions of the lender—which is the object of the Usury law—is something which experience shows the borrower does not now need, does not ask, and cannot, by the present law, obtain. While the law fails to protect his interest in this respect, it inflicts upon him many aggravated injuries, the effect of which extends far and wide through the community. In the first place, the Usury law is daily evaded. Hundreds of readers of this paper, will go to their business today and receive and pay interest at rates not only more than seven per cent., but very probably at two or three times that rate, and, possibly, at twenty or fifty times that rate. If they are borrowers, they may be very glad to pay it. If they are lenders, the law will not restrain them. And while the law does not prevent the borrowing and lending of money at high rates, it makes the rates higher. It causes the lender to take pay for the risk incurred in doing an illegal act; it induces the intervention of middle-men who have to be paid, and who are greatly tempted to overcharge both parties; it shuts out of the market the great body of capital held by men who dare not, or are not willing, to evade the law; it invites all sorts of "sharks" to prey on the necessities of the business community, and in all these ways it clogs and hampers business.

It is impossible here even to allude to all the bearings of this subject, but it must be remembered above all things that the Usury law is the most oppressive and injurious to small borrowers, with fair but not perfect security, seeking capital to supplement their own energy and industry. A load on the shoulders of this class not only lies heavy, but it spreads its weight over the larger part of the community. We are sure that Gov. Dix will give this matter attention, and we may be equally certain that the points we can only suggest will be fully treated. It remains to add that the provision which limits the national banks to seven per cent. where no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, may be met by proper modification of our statutes.

A second measure, equally adapted with the above to give to industry the unembarrassed aid of capital, is the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation. This is a matter in which New-York is not only far behind the age, but in which neighboring States have taken great advantage of her tardiness. New-Jersey has exempted mortgages from taxation in all the counties bordering on New-York. Connecticut allows the lender to add the tax to the interest. Pennsylvania exempts mortgages from taxation for all but State purposes in two-thirds of the counties, and taxes them at most but three-tenths of one per cent. That our neighbors have found this profitable no one will deny. Nor will any one question the statement that the tax on mortgages in this State checks industry far more than it contributes to the revenues of the State. The subject cannot be fully discussed here, but we appeal confidently, not to the lenders of money on mortgage, but to the borrowers, or those who would be borrowers, if the tax is not a very heavy load upon all productive industry. It is the borrowers who demand the repeal of this tax, for they know that it makes it all but impossible to obtain loans on real estate at any profitable rates. Yet loans on real estate are very essential to the best industries of the country. They are especially essential to the building interest, and anything which prevents them is an obstruction to maintenance of homes and families—an object of supreme importance. They are essential, also, and in the most urgent manner, to the farming interest, where nearly all improvements depend upon them, and where improvements tend directly to better the condition of the entire community. And they are especially essential to the laborer, skilled or unskilled, because they check investments which would bring him employment.

These questions are at once practical and urgent, and they fall within the most unquestioned province of the Legislature. They should, and we hope will, receive careful attention.

The Task of the Legislature.

While we are encouraged to hope that the Legislature which meets to-morrow will not disappoint the just expectations of the friends of Reform, we are aware that influences are at work to control its action, which, if successful, will not only cripple its usefulness, but tarnish its good name. No legislative body ever assembled under more serious circumstances than that which will meet in Albany next Tuesday. The majority was elected in the interest of reform, as the successor of another majority, chosen in the same interest, which had proved false to its trust. It left corruption intrenched behind the devices of TWEED as it had found it, and it earned the distrust of that public sentiment which had created it. From this fact, the responsibilities and difficulties of the Republicans in the Legislature of the present year are greatly increased, since it cannot be expected that the people will again patiently submit to such trifling with their highest interests as they were forced to endure last Winter. They have picked the flint and tried again, but, if again disappointed, it is not likely they will repeat an experiment so exasperating and unprofitable.

It is necessary for the Republicans at Albany to become convinced, first of all, that they must do something. We fear there is a feeling springing up among the members that, unless all those claiming to be Republicans and the friends of reform in this City, send some plan for the reformation of our City Government upon which they have all agreed, it will be wise to do nothing, and leave things as they are. No policy could be more suicidal than this. It is absurd to suppose that there should be no difference of opinion among the various interests in this City. These differences undoubtedly exist, and will surely be made to appear at Albany, and it is the duty of the Legislature to choose from the various schemes which will be presented for its consideration. It was chiefly for this purpose that the members were elected, and if the policy of inaction is adopted as a consequence of the clashing of conflicting interests at their doors, they will speedily find that they have fallen further into popular disfavor than their predecessors. Their worst enemies could not wish them a fate more cruel than this.

The Republicans in the Legislature will have some trouble in discovering their duty, but there should be no hesitation in doing it when found. It will be easy to see that only three great interests will engage their attention. One of these will be composed of the remnants of TWEED which yet remain in our City Government, and it is so devotedly attached to the policy of inaction, that it is going to Albany prepared to spend any amount of money which may be needed to secure its adoption. This class naturally desires to retain the positions which it holds to the public detriment, and by adopting the inaction policy, the Legislature surrenders to corruption precisely as did that of last Winter. There is another class which will insist upon making the City Government a mere partisan machine; it will desire a complex system of commissions, appointed in violation of the fundamental principles of popular government. By deferring to the wishes of this class, the Legislature cannot possibly make the City Republican, but it will surely succeed in making the State Democratic.

There will be another class which will truly represent those principles of reform which were plainly in issue in the late contest, and which were supposed to have triumphed. This class will ask for this City some thorough changes in its charter, which will give us a responsible head to our Government, and enable that head to extirpate the remains of TWEED's system. The details of the plan by which this can be secured should be carefully considered. Even the friends of reform, whose sincerity cannot be doubted, will not be wholly agreed upon all matters, and it will be the duty of the Legislature to reconcile their differences in the interest of good government. The great point is to give us a government for which somebody is responsible, and which the people can give into other hands when those chosen to administer it prove false to their trust.

In accomplishing this task, it will be necessary for the Legislature to remember, as we have already said, that the people at the recent election did not vote for the return of the Democratic Party to power in either City or State. But we have no fear that the Republicans in that body cannot avoid the danger of becoming victims of the schemes of Mr. TILDEN, as well as the others which we have mentioned, if they will only devote themselves to the duty they are called upon to discharge, without regard to the claims of individuals or factions. The tax-payers of this City desire a government which the people can control by regular political action. This desire cannot be gratified by leaving things as they are, nor by the adoption of many of the schemes which will be urged at Albany in the name of reform. It is, therefore, apparent that it is the duty of the Legislature to deliberate before it acts upon a matter so vital as the revision of the charter of this City. With full consideration of the subject, we may hope that a conclusion will be reached satisfactory to the community.

Kamehameha's Successor.

The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, having mourned the death of the late KAMEHAMEHA V. with time-honored heathen ceremonies—which, out of respect to the professedly Christian character of the community, were celebrated in the back-yard of the palace, and in the secrecy of the royal stable—are now debating the question of who shall be the successor to the vacant throne. There are but two persons who can claim any share in the blood-royal. One of them is a certain WILLIAM LUNALILO. Unfortunately, Mr. LUNALILO, regardless of his royal descent, is hopelessly addicted to rum: and, instead of maintaining the dignity of a Prince of the blood, has heretofore resided principally in the Honolulu gutter. He has, of course, his partisans, who claim that he can be washed at little expense, and kept sober long enough to undergo the ceremony of coronation. Afterward, it is argued, a convenient gutter can be constructed at the national cost in a retired corner of the palace-yard, where the new King can enjoy himself in a rational manner, while his Ministers enforce the laws against clandestine cannibalism, and attend to the other duties of government. There is, nevertheless, little prospect that Mr. LUNALILO will be chosen King. There is a well-grounded fear among the white residents of the Kingdom that he may carry out the original design of the first KAMEHAMEHA, and substitute the worship of the rum-bottle for Christianity. Such a change would command the warm approbation of a large party among the Kanakas, and the support of most of the foreign sailors now present in the port of Honolulu, many of whom would be candidates for the priesthood of the new religion. Mr. LUNALILO will, therefore, in all probability, be permitted to remain in the gutter which he has so long adorned, a melancholy monument of the ruinous effects of strong drink.

The remaining sharer of royal blood is one PANANTI, of whom we are merely told that no one thinks of him as a candidate for the throne. Whether Mr. PANANTI is in a chronic condition which renders a proposition to wash him manifestly absurd, or whether he is suspected of confirmed cannibalism, and thus debarred from the throne on moral grounds, is not known. It is clear, however, that he is a pretender with even less prospect of success than is enjoyed by DON CARLOS or the Count DE CHAMBORD. In this utter destitution of available heirs, it is proposed to offer the throne to Mrs. C. R. BISHOP, who, we are told, is "a good woman," but as to whose color and nativity we are left in the dark.

That under the rule of Mrs. BISHOP, the rum-bottle would not be apotheosized by royal decree, and the missionaries and their families would feel no fear of the oven or the spit, may be conceded. Nevertheless, it seems hardly fair to lavish royal honors upon a lady who is known by no more distinctive characteristic than that of womanly goodness, when there are scores of women who are both great and good, and who might easily be induced to accept the Kanaka crown. There would then be no drunken men permitted to reel through the dominions, and even Mr. LUNALILO would either have to sign the pledge or emigrate to more civilized regions. We may be sure that a Queen thus chosen would forbid the cooking of male missionaries more rigidly than the Mosaic law prohibited the eating of swine's flesh, and that she would so fence about her own sex with protecting laws that the conversion of even an infant member thereof to culinary purposes would be regarded as an act of hideous sacrilege. She would rule with the inflexibility of ELIZABETH and the honesty of VICTORIA. She would fill the public offices with women like-minded with herself, and establish in the midst of the Pacific an Amazonian kingdom, where night-keys would never be admitted, and where man would no longer be permitted to oppress the nobler sex, by impudently furnishing wives with the means of support, and degrading them with gifts of silks and bonnets.

Clearly, some "eloquent lecturer" from New-York is the true solution of the Sandwich Island problem. Let a deputation of Kanaka nobles—properly clothed, of course—be sent to the lady, carrying the crown of the Sandwich Islands in a carpet-bag, with instructions to lay it at her feet. If she accepts it, the future of the islands is secure, and the glories of the Queen of Sheba will be revived beneath the cocoa groves of Hawaii.

Improving the Occasion.

It would be a startling event to see an important trial in this City conducted throughout, and reported in the papers, with decency and dignity, and the trial of STOKES was not calculated to give us this surprise. The Judge, indeed, presented an excellent example; but one or two of the lawyers concerned appear to have thought that they were taking part in a farce. According to the *Herald*, District-Attorney FELLOWS assisted to "pump" the jury, after they had rendered their verdict, as to the number who were originally in favor of acquittal. After that, he addressed the prisoner in the following words: "ED, I hope you have no hard feelings against me; I did only my duty, and did not try to exceed it, as God made me." "Thus ends the second act," adds the reporter. The *World* gives the best illustration of what can be done by a "graphic" writer. The author of the *Letter from a Lunatic* evidently had a turn at the trial, and although he makes no reference to "Quinctilius," or "Q.," yet his style is too plainly marked to admit of mistake. He compares the Court-room to the "sacred fanes of the Delphian Apollo," and says that when the verdict was pronounced, there was "a shudder in every human frame in Court, as if the wing of Azrael touched each person." He goes on: "Something rises visibly in the throat of the prisoner. He has not expected this, but he does not stagger." When the prisoner made an allusion to JAY GOULD, this is what occurred, according to the advocate of Tammany:

> "There was silence in Court for the space of a minute, while at that midnight hour the wild, fierce, ironical, despairing words of the prisoner went out through the open doors, and echoing and re-echoing through the half-lit corridors. The reverberating walls caught up the cry, 'Jay Gould! Jay Gould!' and up among the bare recesses and mazes of brown beams and rafters of the roof mocking goblins seemed to take up the refrain, which was still 'Jay Gould! Jay Gould!'"

The condition of Mr. BEACH is thus described:

> "Meanwhile, Mr. BEACH sat there with his large eyes dilating with horror, and inflamed as if with tears. He seemed choking. He gazed intently at the east windows, which he was facing. Again his burning eyes wandered from face to face, as if seeking sympathy and support. His look tarried long upon a gentleman who wore a clerical vest, as if he was anxious for 'benefit of clergy.'"

Here are a few other touches:

> "Mr. TREMAIN sat as if thunder-struck. STOKES stood beside him. Friends still supported him. Once he laughed in a blood-curdling way. He nodded his head occasionally in the sudden way that iron-willed men have. Mr. BEACH fidgeted about. The bustling little Assistant District-Attorney went hither and thither defining his position. Friends gathered around Mr. TREMAIN, asking for the prospects of a new trial, &c. STOKES' brother requested Mr. TREMAIN to manage that he should be with his brother as he had been used to be. * * * At last, with an impatient, despairing gesture, he turns toward the door, his escort follow, and the curtain dropped upon such a scene as has been rarely witnessed."

No doubt there are people who like this kind of "reporting," or it would not appear, even in a fourth-rate City journal. Today another opportunity will probably occur for these brilliant writers, and we may expect to see all sense of decency, and even the ordinary feelings of humanity, grossly violated to-morrow morning.

Jay Gould and His Friends.

The capture of the Professor of the *Tribune* by JAY GOULD would be no more surprising, and the suggestion of such an event no more the subject of a libel suit on twenty-four hours' notice, than GOULD's recent alliances in and around Wall-street. If we had foretold that HORACE F. CLARK and GUS. SCHELL would actually strike hands with GOULD, a few weeks ago, we should certainly have been deemed, by their friends, richly deserving prosecution for libel. And if we should even now mention, one by one, the other distinguished luminaries of finance and railroad and telegraph management who were with him in the North-west corner, and who are now his admiring followers in other stock, if not in Newspaper speculations—some of whom are known to have facilitated the transfer of the *Tribune* property, after buying control professedly in the interest of the Republican Party—we should scarcely hope to escape the usual measure of billingsgate in such case made and provided.

But the more serious fact remains behind these alliances, that JAY GOULD has become a controlling power with men of prominence who, three or six months ago, would have been ashamed to acknowledge his acquaintance, if, indeed, they were not among his most indignant enemies. And all because he has acquired—by what tortuous means it were needless to discuss—money enough to compound part of his robberies of the Erie Road and some to spare for similar feats of wreckage hereafter. These men find their present profit in going into all sorts of *cornering* operations in Wall-street, avowedly to wrest one corporate property after another out of previous control, with the promise of soon combining all together in a single interest, "leaving New-York Central and Hudson River a mere side track to the West," because Mr. CLARK's father-in-law refuses to share in the sudden admiration of Mr. VANDERBILT's son-in-law for JAY GOULD! It is not, perhaps, too much to hint that the new alliance even hope to buy up this "side track," and either turn the Old Commodore neck and heels out of its management, or else take possession of it after his death.

Of course, these people have not forgotten the baseness and utter lawlessness of GOULD's career in the Erie, while proposing to give him control of the Lake Shore, North-west, Union Pacific, and we know not how many other Western roads. But it suits their "betting books", just now to leave the past to the quiet reflection of the Erie stockholders and ex-stockholders, the latter being especially "done" out of their property. GOULD and FISK took charge of a Common Capital of sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars, and a Funded Debt of twenty-five million dollars, and in the course of a career of unexampled rascality and violence, ran the former up to $78,000,000 and the latter to $30,000,000, besides doubling the lease charges upon the receipts of the road and its branches. These are the figures in brief of Mr. JAY GOULD's credentials to Railroad proficiency. They may be ignored, for present purposes, by Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, and prove no bar to the surrender of the Western Telegraph; but they may as well be put on record for the reflection of the stockholders of the various properties now under successful "manipulation."

Newspaper Amenities.

There has been an enormous amount of twaddle scattered about lately in reference to "journalism," and it has occasionally been enlivened with some sound precepts delivered by persons who have not acquired the art of squaring their professions with their practice. It is instructive, for instance, to see the *Tribune* protesting against unjust criticism and personalities, considering that it has only just finished screaming all sorts of naughty names after men who are universally respected. It is as if Reddy the Blacksmith took to writing a new version of *Loud Calls to the Unconverted*. The ink is scarcely dry in those numbers of the *Tribune* which denounced GERRIT SMITH as a "humbug," WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON as "an abusive old Radical," Mr. A. B. CORNELL as a "perjurer," Speaker BLAINE as a "bribe-taker," ANDREW D. WHITE as a "time-server, tool, and hired laborer." Senator WILSON as "paltry creature," R. H. DANA, Jr., as a "jackdaw," JOHN Q. ADAMS, Jr., as "a kind of Mrs. Jellaby in pantaloons," Gen. DIX as "a mercenary old man." It is not wrong for people who lecture about the decencies of journalism to attack personal character after this fashion; but the unregenerate must not do it.

Another everlasting preacher on the same exciting theme, whose career is also at variance with his professions, is the editor of the *Nation*. About a year ago he became involved in some trouble which compelled us to comment rather plainly upon his conduct, since which time he has been taking what he doubtless calls his revenge. His digestion must be in a fearful condition now, judging from the period he has been writhing under one mild remonstrance. If any paper in any part of the country has had any slander to utter concerning the TIMES, the editor of the *Nation* eagerly reprints it, with many professions of regret at the unpleasant nature of his duties, &c. Last week, he insinuated that we had ceased our attacks upon a City Commission, because of the appointment of some person's relative to office, which appointment the TIMES (he said) "acknowledged"—two things which, if they were stated plainly, could only be called untruths, and that is a dreadful word to use in reference to a supernatural being, such as we firmly believe the editor of the *Nation* to be. We have not ceased our attacks upon any Commission which calls for attack; only last week we once more assailed the Tax Commission and the Dock Commission, in one or both of which Departments the "appointment" in question is supposed to have been made—although Mr. HALSTEAD says the office is in "Texas." Cannot these authorities be got to agree on the subject? Then, perhaps, they would like to have a present of a few relatives.

The fact is that these newspaper men are generally persons of very irritable temperament, and think the public takes a great deal of interest in their squabbles, when, in reality, it only laughs at them, and wonders that people who write so dogmatically should be such very silly persons in private. There is no editor in the country who escapes abuse, for he is always making enemies, who are active, while his friends are generally silent. The editor is continually thwarting politicians, who are only a little less splenetic and rash than "literary men;" he is obliged to refuse employment to many persons, who straightway go off and call him all the hard names they can lay their tongues to; he sometimes is required to discharge a man for incapacity or intemperance, and away *that* person goes, with a heart and mouth full of bitterness. The editor of the Buffalo *Courier* could tell us of a case of the last-mentioned description, and we have a few Bacchanalian essays on "accomplishments" and "adjustments" in our drawer which, perhaps, he would like to read.

All this is very sad, but the natural man being what it is, we cannot wonder at it; and, for our own part, we never complain of being abused, because, after all, it lends a little variety to life, which otherwise has a tendency to become lumpy and stupid. The best way is to take these things as part of one's daily work, and think no more about them. What we object to is the practice on the part of men, who are constantly raking into their papers all the slanders they can collect, of sticking themselves up in a pulpit and lecturing the world on the immorality of slander. This is a very reprehensible way of going on, and it is one which the editor of the *Nation* particularly affects. Surely he could not have learned it of the cherubim and seraphim, among whom he dwelt before descending to this vale of tears? Many dreadful things have been said by his contemporaries about him, things which have afflicted us very much to read. Suppose we had reprinted them—should we not be as bad as the original slanderers? The cowardice of the offense could not be redeemed by any pretended rebuke of the first offenders. The editor of the *Nation* may have his grudges; most of us have. He should roll them like a sweet morsel under his tongue. But he ought *not* to allow his temper—no doubt a charming one—to render him blind and furious, like the gentle bull at fly-time. Above all, if he wants to attack other men, he should have the honesty to do it openly and in his own words, and not throw other people's mud from behind a screen. For this little lecture to a Superior Being we make no charge whatever.

We shall not quote anything of a spiteful turn concerning the editor of the *Nation*, because if he should chance to be in a peppery state of mind, as they say he always is, it might disagree with him. There is, however, a story in the Cincinnati *Commercial* which is too good to be lost. If there is one thing which we have been taught by our gifted friend to believe more than another, it is that he is infallible. All men may make mistakes once or twice in their lives, but he is divinely endowed with the power of avoiding mistakes. All papers may act foolishly, or imprudently, or unjustly, except the *Nation*. This is the sermon constantly preached from that pulpit, and therefore the following veracious story will naturally shock the little congregation which gathers round the immaculate preacher once a week to listen to his inspired words. We present it to the Pope of the Press, with many wishes for the recovery of that amiability of temperament, and love of justice, which must certainly characterize the good man when he is not in a white-heat of passion:

> "Nobody in France knows anything, excepting the members of the Academy, who know everything. GODKIN bears the same relation to the Press as the Academy bears to France. He is what JUSTIN MCCARTHY might call a 'cistern of intellect.' He is like the angels painted by mediæval artists, which had only a head and pair of wings, and were not troubled with heart, bowels, joints, or stumps. Unlike those angels, he has a gall-bladder at the back of his head, between his wings, which he empties every week into the *Nation*. In knowledge, he is omniscient; in judgment, he is infallible. This is the opinion current in celestial circles here. There is but one living soul who has yet found out that his judgment may be erroneous, and that his knowledge, at least of future events, may be at fault. I am that unhappy soul. Once upon a time I was led to make a bet with him about an event then in the future, and within a few days he sent me a ten-dollar stove-pipe hat as the forfeit which was to be paid by the loser of the wager. Had he been omniscient he would have won the bet. It was thus I found out that he couldn't do what the advertising astrologers say they can do, 'foretell the past, present, and future.' I disapprove of betting, but it was with peculiar pride I wore that hat during the season of three months in which it was the style. I told everybody I had won it from the infallible editor, but only those who knew me intimately were able to credit the tale. I hate to be compelled to tell such a thing as this to the whole country; but yet it seems necessary, in view of the fact that GODKIN is about to start a daily paper. I am determined to undermine the universal faith in his infallibility, so as to encourage editors to dispute his judgments, and give them some ground for believing that they may not be discomfited if any of them should meet him in single combat. The TIMES said, not long since, that the *Nation* was 'edited in heaven;' but the TIMES would not have made such a mistake if it had known the incident I have told in the history of the *Nation* editor."

MINOR TOPICS.

The proposition to annex Westchester County to this City, it appears, has lately been viewed with increasing favor by the residents of West Farms and Morrisania. As New-York has been rescued from the grip of TWEED and his gang, it is now thought that annexation would be calculated to greatly benefit the towns named. As an evidence that the movement has made some progress, the fact is recorded that a joint committee of substantial citizens has been appointed to prepare a plan for the consideration of the Legislature. Gentlemen who own a considerable amount of land in Westchester County favor the project on the grounds that while real estate would become more valuable through it, the people would have a permanent riddance of the local rings and coteries, whose bare-faced frauds have so frequently been the subject of newspaper comment.

Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR, checked in the free use of her pistol to influence the editorial mind of San Francisco, threatens, like some other equally-innocent persons, to resort to a libel suit. Although the Press of California favored her with an almost uniform suggestion that she ought to have been hung, she took no notice of it; yet a luckless caricaturist having portrayed her in a manner reflecting on her dignity and wounding to her self-respect, she proceeds to sue him. She is one more instance of the unexpected value people sometimes place on apparently worthless things.

The Mobile *Register* is urging upon its readers the necessity of establishing a tannery for the preparation of alligator hides on an extensive scale. It argues that alligator-skin boots were once very generally worn in the United States, and that they went out of fashion through a failure on the part of the South to meet the requirements of the trade, by enabling manufacturers to buy the material at a reasonable price. According to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, there is only one tannery in the country making a specialty of alligator hides. It is situated in New-England, and by all accounts is exceedingly prosperous. Southern men ship skins to it, but rarely wear alligator boots, for the reason, as the *Register* puts it, "that if we conclude to have a luxury of this kind, we must not only pay in full for the leather, but also the cost of its transportation up to New-England and back again to Mobile." There is certainly a good deal of force in the arguments of our contemporary, and we shall be glad to see its suggestion carried into effect.

Our health authorities are notified that there has been a "chiel amang them takin' notes," and that he is a Yankee "chiel" of acuteness and good sense. His name is Dr. HOWARD, of the University of Vermont. He finds that while each year some two hundred persons are drowned along the shores of the City and its immediate neighborhood, there is practically no means of rescuing drowning persons, or of resuscitating the rescued. A boat-hook to pull one out with, a barrel to roll one over, and a kind-hearted but ignorant deck-hand to squeeze the water out of his stomach, or coax him back to life with West-street brandy or South-street rum—these are all the victim of accidental falling into the water can rely on. Some interesting statements concerning this matter will be found elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Mention.

The performance of "Atherley Court," at the Union-square Theatre, to-night, will constitute the one novelty of the week at the theatres. "Les Brigands," it is true, is to be done this evening at the Olympic, and a fresh burlesque, called "The Fastest Boy of New-York," is announced for production at Wood's; but, in respect of absolute newness, Mr. Brougham's drama will surely be the most potent attraction. Three events of interest to lovers of music may be anticipated. Two concerts supplied by Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski and Mr. Thomas' orchestra will be given at the Academy on Wednesday and Thursday; and, on Saturday, a Thomas symphony concert, with Mr. Rubinstein as the soloist, is to be attended at Steinway Hall. Two performances of a different character also demand a notice in this place. A benefit representation, in aid of the sufferers by the destruction of Mr. Barnum's Fourteenth-street establishment will, we trust, secure large audiences for the Academy of Music, on Tuesday afternoon and evening. And on Tuesday evening, "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works" will be shown at Steinway Hall, in aid of a local missionary enterprise. A more amusing medium between the charitable public and institutions worthy of that public's assistance than *Mrs. Jarley* is not to be discovered.

THE INAUGURATION IN MARCH.

Action of the Committee of Arrangements in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Committee heretofore appointed to arrange for the inauguration ceremonies on the 4th of March, reported, yesterday, the following recommendations to the adjourned public meeting:

First—That the Governor of the District of Columbia be respectfully requested to call a meeting of the Legislature, and recommend an appropriation to defray the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies.

Second—A civic and military procession, fireworks, the illumination of Pennsylvania-avenue from the Capitol to Seventeenth-street, and a ball.

Third—The appointment of Gen. James H. Wilson as Chief Marshal.

Fourth—The appointment of the following committees to confer with the President and Vice-President elected, and the committees of Congress on the inaugural arrangements: Committee to confer with the State Associations and visiting political organizations, on civil processions, on military processions, on the ball, on finance, on railroads, on correspondence, on fireworks and illuminations; that the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairmen of the committees above enumerated be appointed a managing committee, who shall have the entire control of all arrangements connected with the inauguration; that no indebtedness shall be created without the express authority of the said managing committee.

The report was adopted.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged..........$5,902 25

Jan. 4.

Sarah, Janet, and Willie.......... 3 00
O. & K.......... 10 00
From Little D.......... 5 00

Total..........$5,920 25

MORE "LIBELS."

Opinions of the People and Press Concerning Two Newspapers.

The following are extracts from letters and papers received during the last few days. Hundreds of similar letters, from which we have not quoted, but all to the same effect, may be seen by any solicitor for the *Tribune*, without the formality of twenty-four hours' notice:

"Your noble work is appreciated by every honest man in the country. You may hit ever so hard for the public good, and none but the thieves and their apologists will complain. More power to the pen that smote Tweed and his gang."—*J. M. M., Portland, Oregon.*

"Inclosed please find subscription (per order) for one year for the Semi-Weekly Times. I have taken the *Semi-Weekly Tribune*, but have, with a great many of my townsmen, given it up on account of its outrageous personalities during the last campaign. The Times, by its exposure of the Tweed frauds, its kindness to the little street "Arabs," and its staunch Republicanism, is fast coming into great favor in this region."—*A. M. H., Plymouth, Mass.*

"In my eightieth year I became a reader of your paper, and have had more solid comfort from it during the past year than I ever had before from a newspaper. For the reforms which the Times has been instrumental in effecting, may God abundantly bless it and its mission. As an American, I glory in the knowledge that we have such a paper in the country. My son has been a subscriber to the Times for several years, and he sends it to me."—*J. T., Buffalo, N. Y.*

"Inclosed please find five dollars to pay for my subscription to the Times for six months. It is by far the cheapest thing I am called to pay for. In other words, in no other way can five dollars be spent for a return so large and so satisfactory. I have taken your paper since the first day of its publication, and though, of course, I can't always agree with its views, yet, in my opinion, no other has maintained such a uniform character for consistency, uprightness, and efficiency for the public good. Your fight with corruption, and your efforts to benefit the poor of the City, will ever redound to your praise. 'Macte virtute' is the classical advice I tender, and subscribe myself."—*W. H. O., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

I look upon the Times as the only true Republican paper when so many were going to the Democratic side only to find their friends moving for better quarters. We have raised a nice club here of twenty-three subscribers. The Times has had no subscribers in this town before; keep on the good fight as you are doing, is the admonition of the people of Seneca. Please find check for twenty-three subscriptions to Weekly and Semi-Weekly.—*J. E. B., Hall's Corners, N. Y.*

Inclosed find money-order for $25, for which please send eighteen copies of Weekly and two copies of Semi-Weekly Times for 1873.

Since the defection of the *Tribune* from the purity of our political faith, many of its patrons have deserted it, and are rallying round the true colors. This list contains several names of persons who have been regular *Tribune* readers for many years.—*W. F. M. Pendleton, Madison County, Indiana.*

Please find ten dollars ($10) herein, for which send us ten copies of the Weekly Times. One more week of the *Tribune*, and we shall have no more of it until it obtains "amnesty."—*S. D. J., Middlefield, Middlesex County, Conn.*

Please send me a copy of the New-York Times. I wish to be a subscriber for it. I have been taking the *Tribune* for about twenty years, but now give it up because of its recent course. Though its chief editor is gone, yet these who conducted it during the campaign did so on too much of a rebel basis, and no matter who may become editor-in-chief, the paper will never again occupy the position nor exert the influence it did in the years of its loyalty. The most of loyal men will not again trust it.—*J. T., Centreville, Johnson County, Mo.*

Be good enough to continue to my address your very excellent paper. When, at the commencement of the campaign so recently closed, I sent for your valuable paper for the purpose of neutralizing the poison of the *Tribune*, I did not imagine it would prove so efficacious; but the gratifying result, through the instrumentality of your paper and others, backed up by the millions of the loyal masses, is the grandest triumph ever achieved by any organization, and the credit of this great victory belongs as much to the Times, in my opinion, as any paper in the United States. Send your paper also to W. B. P., same address.—*S. J. S., Senecaville, Guernsey County, Ohio.*

Feeling that your earnest efforts in the good cause during the late campaign merit the earnest approval and support of every true Republican, I thought I would try and see what I could do by way of getting subscriptions for your valuable paper. I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations, having secured sixty-four names, and I herein inclose draft for $64. Hoping that in the future, as in the past, your paper will advocate the cause of right and justice. I remain respectfully—*J. W. B., Middlebury, Summit County, Ohio.*

I had taken the New-York *Semi-weekly Tribune* twenty-five years, when its conductors turned their coats, and execrated that which they had approved and applauded that which they had condemned, for the fallacious hope of gain. When a man or a paper loses honor, cause, and character, it is difficult to retrieve the loss. No true Republican can consistently patronize or follow the *Tribune* any longer. It must be left to the support of its friends, if it has any. Substantial old Republicans will abandon it; and Democrats, who loved the treason, will despise the traitor, and withhold their support. An old Vermont Republican, "dyed in the wool," and on the wrong side of seventy-five, cannot, at this age, falsify his principles to follow vagaries and wild freaks. I inclose $3; please send me the Semi-Weekly Times. My year for the *Tribune* ends Jan. 1, and there let it end forever.—*Geo. C. W., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.*

Inclosed find draft on New-York for $12 for one year's subscription to Daily Times, including Sunday edition. The good work of the Times during the campaign is not forgotten. * * The *Tribune* is played out here.—*A. C. R., Falls Village, Conn.*

Inclosed please find subscription to Weekly Times. I am from Ohio; have been a constant reader of the *Tribune*, but don't like its change. I am a thorough Republican, and want a good Republican paper, so send for the Times.—*J. M. S., Christiansville, Mecklenburg County, Va.*

I have taken the *Tribune* for years, but the sale this year was just one too many for me. Please find inclosed $2. Send me the Weekly Times for one year.—*W. R. C., Amherst Court House, Va.*

I send a subscription to the Times, which I regard as the best paper I have ever taken. Make no mistake in the address. I don't want to lose a copy.—*I. A. C., Ledyard, New-London County, Conn.*

Please find subscription to Weekly Times. This takes the place of the *Tribune* with one who has been disgusted with the *Tribune's* course, and drops it, after having taken it for years.—*H. A. P., Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

I have come to the conclusion that the Times is the best paper for general news extant; and when we consider its firm and truthful *exposé* of New-York City corruptions, and its successful defense of, and faithful, earnest and triumphant advocacy of the re-election of President Grant, I say the Times is the best paper, and ought to be patronized by all intelligent citizens of the Republic. Please find subscription enclosed.—*S. P. Ottley, Seneca Castle, Ontario County, N. Y.*

Enclosed you will find $2, for which you will please send me a copy of the Weekly Times for the year 1873. I have been well pleased with your paper from my first acquaintance with it down to the present time, and I think this year you have surpassed yourselves in getting the latest and most reliable news.—*T. J. C., Berger's Store, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.*

I inclose $6 50 subscription for three copies of the Weekly Times. One dollar seems a ridiculously small sum to pay for a paper so ably edited as yours; but it appears by your special announcement that you ask no more. I hope that the honesty and courage of the conductors of the New-York Times in attacking the gigantic frauds of the day will be rewarded by a list of subscribers for 1873 to be computed by millions.—*R. O., Quebec, Canada.*

You will please send me the Semi-Weekly Times for one year, beginning the 1st of January. I have been taking the New-York *Tribune* for a long time, but for the last year I could not swallow its editorials. My stomach did not relish "crow." Anything relating to agriculture I agreed tolerably well with, but on politics and religion, there was the rub. A man may think it right to cut my throat, but that is no reason that it would be advisable. In my opinion, if the views of the *Tribune* were carried out, the Copperheads would be in power, and the Government go to smash.—*J. L. M., Tower-place, Quincy, Ill.*

From the Centreville (Iowa) Citizen.

The New-York Times is one of the leading journals in the United States, and was the first to expose the great frauds of the Tammany Ring. A large number of our citizens want a New-York paper, and to such we would recommend the Times.

From the Toms River (N. J.) Courier.

In subscribing for a city daily, Republicans should remember the valuable aid afforded during the past campaign by the New-York Daily Times, and sustain their friends. It is, besides its political features, a valuable newspaper.

From the Beaver County (Penn.) Press.

As many readers of this vicinity and the country at large wish to take a reliable New-York newspaper in addition to their county paper, we have made arrangements with the New-York Times, the leading Republican paper in the country, to club that journal with the *Press*. There is no better paper, or one more popular and reliable published than the New-York Times. It is finding its way into almost every household.

From the Ashtabula (Ohio) Telegraph.

We welcome to our table the Daily Times. We shall bestow upon it our confidence for fidelity in the field of Republican politics, and look to its well-filled pages of the general news of the day for a share of selections and material for a rehash for the second page of the *Telegraph*. We part with an old friend, the *Tribune*, which we have taken since its first number, with a feeling of sadness for the folly of its recent course; and that feeling is not lessened by the consequences of that folly—the death of Horace Greeley. That folly has sapped our foundations of confidence in the *Tribune*, and in common with many of its former steadfast friends, we must part company for the present at least. Its independence—simply a brusque name for neutrality in politics—is not unlike the lukewarmness of the Laodiceans, and very likely to meet with the same fate.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

The New-York Times announces that it has now a larger subscription list than at any previous period of its existence, and its advertising business is much greater than it has ever been in the history of the paper. We are glad of it. The Times rendered a service to the cause of good government by its course during the recent political campaign which cannot be too highly appreciated. Its persistent and unfaltering opposition since the election to the proposed compromise with Tammany in New-York, and its urgent advocacy of a thorough and genuine reform, both in the municipal and State administrations, are no less deserving of popular applause. It is refreshing to find one Metropolitan journal at least which refuses to write out of sight, after victory is won, the pledges by which its party achieved success, and declines to be content with anything short of the absolute fulfillment of every pledge made to the people.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

The New-York Times bids fair to step into the boots of the *Tribune*, so far as the farmers are concerned. As the representative of the Republican Party, it can fairly lay claim to be the only Republican morning paper published in New-York City—at least it approaches nearer to that standard than any other paper issued there. The Times did a great service in the Presidential campaign recently closed, and was vigorous and unrelenting in its fight for reform in New-York from 1869 to 1871, when by its exertion, was brought about the breaking down of the Tammany Ring. The weekly edition is largely devoted to agriculture, so that the place so long filled by the *Tribune* will be supplied. The great offer of the publisher is likely to largely increase its subscription list, particularly when one of its main features will be original articles from practical farmers, full reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and complete market reports.

BALM FOR A BLEEDING HEART.

A Sympathizing Jury Give an Indiana Jilted One $2,500—The Story of Her Wrongs.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 3.

The interesting breach of promise suit which has been on trial in the Superior Court for several days, in which Miss Florence L. Johnson, living near Morristown, Shelby County, sued Alonzo Tyner, formerly a resident of the same locality, but now engaged in the grocery business in this city, for $10,000 damages for wounding her womanly pride and lacerating her heart, was given to the jury at the opening of the Court yesterday morning. The parties to the suit are both well connected, the plaintiff belonging to one of the best families of Shelby County, and the defendant being related to Hon. James N. Tyner, member of Congress from the Eighth District. They have known each other from childhood, and the friendship thus existing between them ripened into a warmer affection, which was mutually confessed, and an engagement of marriage made in the Fall of 1871. Extracts from the letters that passed between them, which were read during the trial, showed them to have been a very affectionate pair of lovers. The history of their love-making, as brought out by the evidence, would do, with a change of names and localities, for at least six courtships out of ten, though it concluded very differently from the average of such affairs. They had their quarrels and reconciliations, their jealousies and confidences. The green-eyed monster seems to have preyed very frequently upon the senses of Mr. Tyner, as the evidence showed that he acted very unpleasantly on several occasions on account of trivial causes. His sweetheart, who is a bright-eyed brunette, very properly did not consider herself bound to obey all of his behests, although desiring to act in accordance with any reasonable wish of his, and as he was somewhat exacting, several quarrels occurred. Their differences were of short duration, however, and up to last June it seemed that love would finally obliterate the discordant elements in their natures, and a happy marriage follow. But, from some cause or other, the flame of love in the breast of the young man, went out as suddenly as a candle in a gale. For some time he had played the rôle of the ardent lover, when to Miss Johnson's great astonishment he came to her one day the early part of last June, and informed her that he would not marry her, as he no longer felt any affection for her. As only five or six days previous to this she had received a letter from him, containing the warmest professions of love and constancy, the surprise of the young woman was natural, but it finally gave way to a proud indignation, and she gave him his release.

The engagement was reported as broken off, but the little world in which the parties moved went on as usual until about the 1st of last October, when the marriage of Mr. Tyner to Miss Emma Elstun, of Milroy, Rush County, was announced. This produced considerable feeling among the friends of Miss Johnson, as it appeared almost a direct insult to her for him to marry so shortly after breaking faith with her. Stung to the quick by this culminating act of disregard to her feelings, she determined to sue him for damages for a breach of promise, and accordingly instituted proceedings in the Superior Court, Tyner having become a resident of this county. The case was very ably managed on both sides, Voss, Davis, and Holman appearing for the plaintiff, and Porter, Harrison, and Hines conducting the defense. Both parties have been in attendance throughout the trial, sitting but a few feet apart, and a number of their friends have manifested great interest in the proceedings. The jury retired yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, and returned about the same time in the evening, being out nearly twelve hours. They returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her $2,500 damages. The defendant is worth about $5,000, according to current reports, so the division is pretty equal. The sympathies of the majority of the spectators were on the side of the vivacious-looking little brunette from the beginning of the trial.

"The Emperor and the Pope."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that a pamphlet under the title, *The Emperor and the Pope*, has just been published in Prussia, written by Herr von Gerlach, one of the most determined antagonists of Prince Bismarck, whom he accuses of having "debauched the conscience of a whole people." Herr von Gerlach is a Protestant and politician of some notoriety, and his opposition to the policy of the Imperial Chancellor is therefore hailed with gratification by the German Catholics. He is by no means confident in the future of the German Empire. He maintains that the union by force of so many diverse elements cannot be lasting. But it is his picture of the religious situation in view of the recent debates in the German Parliament which is most welcome to the Catholics. "The Catholic Church," he writes, "is now more zealous, more compact, more full of confidence, more enterprising, more active, more ready for conflict, (perhaps too ready,) and better organized than in the first half of 1871. The Catholics boast that their Church is growing in faith, in the spirit of sacrifice, in devout life, in zeal for the divine worship. The influence of the orders, and above all that of the Jesuits, has increased in equal proportion. Around the friend in danger all his friends have rallied in order to defend, aid, and counsel him, as well as to love and comfort him. In the face of this revival of the Catholic Church, German Protestants are becoming divided into parties more and more hostile. Numerous pastors and many distinguished laymen are exerting all their energies to shake the foundations of the Evangelical Church, the confessions of faith, and the authority of the Holy Scripture. And in the midst of all this agitation and disorder in regard to doctrine, a complete change in the constitution of the Protestant Churches is being planned." Herr von Gerlach denounces the conduct of the Protestant Deputies who in the Reichstag have silently supported what he calls these "exceptional and capricious laws."

OBITUARY.

Henry Blagrove, Violinist.

From the London Times, Dec. 18.

Mr. Henry Blagrove, the most justly renowned of English violinists, died, on Sunday evening, at his residence in London, after a lengthened and severe illness. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs, but he had suffered from a complication of maladies, and his case had been for some time regarded as hopeless. Mr. Blagrove—with the late Mr. Charles Lucas, Mr. T. M. Mudie, Mr. Grattan Cooke, and others, most of whom, like himself, afterward became eminent in the musical profession—was among the first students admitted to the Royal Academy of Music when that institution was founded, about half a century ago. He there early distinguished himself, and acquired a proficiency on his instrument much like that afterward acquired on the pianoforte by his fellow-student, Sterndale, (now Sir Sterndale) Bennett. In order to perfect himself in his art, Mr. Blagrove went to Germany, and for some time enjoyed the inestimable advantage of instructions from Dr. Spohr, who excelled no less as a violinist than as a composer. He also took friendly counsel of Bernhard Molique, who, a genuine disciple of Spohr's, stood nearest to that master as composer for, and performer on, the violin. On his return from Germany, Mr. Blagrove, at a concert given by the Philharmonic Society, introduced one of the concertos of Molique, and played so admirably and with so much applause, that when the composer himself, a year or two later, paid his first visit to England, and made his début with another of his concertos at the Philharmonic, the essay of our gifted countryman cannot fairly be said to have been eclipsed. Mr. Blagrove's professional career in England is too well known to stand in need of any detailed account. For very many years he occupied the position of our foremost violinist, and, whether as solo player, or orchestral "leader" at the Philharmonic Society, at the opera, or at the great provincial festivals, maintained his supremacy undisputed. A more beautiful, and, if we may use the conventional phrase, "silvery," tone than that of Mr. Blagrove, a more graceful and vigorous bow-arm, a more facile and unerring execution, few violinists we remember have possessed. The Royal Academy of Music has exercised far more influence on the progress of the art in this country than is generally understood, and one of the most eminent examples of its teaching was the accomplished Professor whose death we now record.

Giovanni Tadolini, Musician.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 18.

A very distinguished musician, Giovanni Tadolini, has just died at Bologna, aged seventy-nine. Tadolini has left no works of any importance; but his talent was so fully recognized by Rossini that when the great Italian composer was unable from illness to complete the "Stabat Mater," promised for a particular occasion, it was to Tadolini that he applied for no fewer than four pieces still wanting. Afterward when, in the year 1842, the "Stabat Mater" was brought out in Paris, Tadolini's contributions to the work seem to have been omitted. It would, at least, be difficult now to point out any portion of the "Stabat" which does not bear the impress of Rossini's own genius. Tadolini's pieces are said to have been performed only once at Madrid; and whether they were composed on motives furnished by Rossini, (in which case, retouched by the master, they may still be retained in the existing score,) or were wholly the invention of Tadolini, it is certain that their composer never had the satisfaction of hearing them as they proceeded from his pen. The chief sphere of Tadolini's activity was the Italian opera of Paris, where he officiated as conductor during Rossini's brief period of management, and for many years afterward as singing master or *répétiteur*. Among the many distinguished artists to whom he taught their parts in every new work that was brought out, may be mentioned Grisi and Persiani, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *St. Gall Zeitung* says that the Diocese of St. Gall is still Old Catholic, as nothing concerning the infallibility of the Pope has yet been delivered from the pulpit in that canton. A declaration is therefore desired from Bishop Greith as to the position he occupies with reference to the new dogma, since he belonged to the opposition in the Vatican Council.

On the occasion of the last annual market in Berneck, St. Gall, says the *Swiss Times*, an innkeeper while carving a California ham, came upon a nugget of gold of the size of a walnut. The lucky find, weighing 151 grammes, proved to be of the finest gold. It is well known that various hard substances find their way into pigs' stomachs, but the discovery of a nugget of pure gold in this way may be esteemed a novelty.

A proposal has been put forth to recognize publicly and solemnly the marriage of King Victor Emmanuel with the Countess Mirasiosi, in which case that lady would become Queen of Italy. Signori Rattazzi and Menabrea are favorable to the proposal, but it is opposed by Prince Humbert and the present Government. If it should be carried out, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a change of Ministers would no doubt occur.

Garibaldi, in reply to an appeal to him to take part with the Democratic Party of Germany, has written a letter, published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, in which he says that he joined France in 1870 from Democratic principles, yet, with a pang of sorrow, because he was fighting against the noble German people. He admires, he says, the majestic progress of Germany along the path of truth, and her glorious struggles against the hydra of Jesuitism. He admits, with shame, that the Italian Government is going back to the days of the Inquisition.

About twelve months since an Old Catholic Society was formed at Geneva, and after a short and somewhat feeble existence seemed to suffer extinction. It has been roused into fresh activity by the recent anti-infallibility movements in different parts of the Confederation, and it is now understood that should the bill for the popular election of pastors by the communes be passed by the Grand Conseil—where it is shortly to come on for discussion—the society will endeavor to secure the election of Père Hyacinthe as curé of Geneva.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal a pleasant story about the Bey of Tunis. He wished to have some rifled cannons, and naturally addressed himself to a German, who hit upon some old ordnance, which had long been standing on the ramparts of Frankfort. The municipality were delighted to find a purchaser, and sold the pieces at a low price. The guns, of course, were not rifled, but this did not hinder the contractor from buying them. He sent for a locksmith and ordered him to rifle them, and then to forward them to Tunis. Three months afterward the guns arrived, but what was the astonishment of the Bey and his Artillery Committee to find them rifled outside.

Singular Phenomenon—A Burning Hill in Ohio.

From the Circleville (Ohio) Herald.

Three miles from Bainbridge, Ross County, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on its summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a barren, sterile and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. It is believed that the entire interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and that the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory presented to account for it is that on or about the 1st day of last October the party to whom the land belongs was burning brush on the hill-side, and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substances, contained in the geological formation of the hill. The quenching of the fire is, of course, impossible from its situation, and how soon, if ever, the fire will reach a point where it can be controlled can only be conjectured. At present there is no danger to be apprehended to property in the vicinity.

Gov. Dix's Staff.

The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of Gov. Dix: Major-Gen. John F. Rathbone, Adjutant-General; Brevet Major-Gen. William H. Morris, Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. N. Gano Bunn, Engineer-in-Chief; Brig.-Gen. J. Hampden Wood, Judge Advocate-General; Brig.-Gen. William M. Smith, Surgeon-General; Brig.-Gen. John N. Knapp, Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. Rufus H. King, Paymaster-General; Brig.-Gen. Theodore E. Smith, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Col. George G. Haven, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Chester Griswold, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Robert C. Pruyn, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Aid-de-Camp; Col. Wm. A. W. Stewart, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Hiram P. Hopkins, Aid-de-Camp; Col. John W. Dix, Military Secretary.

PRUSSIAN POLITICS.

The Consequence of a Constitutional Crisis.

Prince Bismarck Resigns the Presidency of the Cabinet—Effect of the Measure—Its Alleged Causes—An Excess of Responsibility—The Situation in the Cabinet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1872.

Our constitutional crisis has brought in its wake a ministerial, and which, may be, looks more serious than it really is, but which has certainly come quite unawares. Prince Bismarck returned from his long *villeggiatura* on Saturday last, and almost the first thing he did was to resign the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet. That resignation does not affect his Chancellorship of the Empire, so that he still remains the second man in Germany. Nor does it apply to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which the "iron Prince" knows no countryman of his can wield with the same vigor as himself. With this variety of offices to take into account, the process becomes rather complicated and puzzling to foreigners. The incident itself is ascribed to various causes. At first blush it seems as if nothing but the avowed presence of divided counsels in the Cabinet could have brought it on, unless, indeed, the Prince was pettish enough to revenge himself by a sudden strike on His Majesty for not following his advice in the creation of new Peers. It is very likely that the Chancellor, in truth, plays off a little game of his own both against his colleagues and the King, and has something to resent toward both. His conduct during the past Summer and Autumn scarcely admits of any other interpretation. There was evidently some sulkiness about it, be the cause what it may, or he would surely have come up to prevent the conflict between Crown and Peers. But as for Ministers being obnoxious, if he chose he could certainly make the Cabinet too hot to hold poor Count Itzenplitz, and the other two ultra conservatives, Count von Roon and M. von Selchow, are considered as good as dismissed already. There is another solution to the riddle, which is corroborated by Prince Bismarck's own words. The Chancellor has, doubtless, too much work on his hands. In a truly constitutional State he could not postpone it, but in Prussia responsibility means little to M. von Bismarck, for who is to call him to account? It has been calculated that he fills no less than ten distinct offices, all of them of importance and involving grave responsibility. He is, above all, Chancellor of the Empire; next, Prime Minister of Prussia, Foreign Minister, Minister for Elsass-Lorraine, Minister for Lauenburg, Chief of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Department, Keeper of the Archives, &c. It is a favorite joke of *Kladderadatsch* to represent the Minister, with the famous "three hairs" and his bald head, in his triple capacity of Prime Minister, viz., of Germany, of Prussia, and of Lauenburg. It has often been objected that this state of things ought not to continue; however, the Prince himself has discountenanced any change. He has evidently wished to keep the reins entirely in his own hands, and probably does so still, jealously apprehending that the loss of any one office might detract correspondingly from his power and prestige. Instead of dividing his responsibility among colleagues, he is, in fact, desirous rather of absorbing more. The thing is this: The new German Constitution recognizes but one responsible Minister, and that is Prince Bismarck. All the other statesmen, Ministers though they be termed, are so merely by courtesy, and act upon his orders, without responsibility, as chief clerks. This has been frequently taken exception against. One brain cannot work out the whole Ministerial programme, and excess of responsibility, according to an old experience, means no responsibility at all. The maxim applies pre-eminently to Prince Bismarck's case. The occasions are numerous in which he has been at variance with Parliament. He has on such not said, "Gentlemen, you bear the responsibility; I merely hold office in trust for you; I bow to your decision," but has rather retorted, "The responsibility is not yours, but mine, therefore the decision must be mine also; trust me, I know better than you, and I have weighed all consequences; what I do I know to be judicious, and I must stick to it." Last Summer the Chancellor even applied this reasoning to his co-Ministers in the Federal Council. "The case may occur," are his words, "that I think it right to reject the decision of the Council as well as of Parliament;" trusting, as usual, to his personal responsibility. But who, it may be asked, is he responsible to, if not to Parliament? And what is the meaning of that responsibility which overrides all votes of the people's representatives, and bows to no forum but his own conscience? While Prince Bismarck holds it, it is well enough; but he is so transcendently popular with all classes in the Fatherland, that he can practically do whatever he chooses. If there was another man in his place, the State machine could not go on for a week without serious jar.

THE SITUATION IN THE CABINET.

In the Prussian Cabinet the state is different. There every Minister is severally responsible for his own department, though he is so in a less trusty sense likewise for the acts of his colleagues. Even such responsibility, it has been effectively shown, can be turned into a delusion, but still in theory it exists as a safeguard for good administration. It is this divided responsibility that Prince Bismarck disapproves, and he has distinctly admitted his disapproval on several occasions. "I do not intend taking responsibility upon myself," are pretty nearly his words, "but when it comes to the task of convincing seven other men of the justice of my opinion, it is there that my courage fails me." He must be absolute, and absolute he is like to be, for if the King hesitates and falters over the dismissal of so insignificant an adviser as M. von Selchow, merely because he has been a faithful servant, he is not likely to part with so approved and valuable a Minister as his *alter ego*. Well-informed papers already broach the project of placing the Prince above the Ministry, with power at any time to resume the Presidency over the head of the nominal President, and this proposal tallies well with the expressed intention to revive the office of "Chancellor" as chief employe of the State. But in Prussia, that is in an individual State of the Empire, the appointment of a Chancellor is a thing unheard of, and it certainly strikes a dangerous blow at Ministerial responsibility. However, the abnormal condition is doomed to perish with Prince Bismarck; therefore objections to the principle may be disregarded. It is a case only of expediency, quite an exceptional case, which may be dealt with by exceptional means. Of course a solidity and support will still be preserved between the Imperial Government and the Prussian, for otherwise the Empire could not be governed. The Chancellor must instruct the Prussian members of the Federal Council, for on their votes he relies for his support. He must also keep the Prussian Administration acting in unison with himself, or his position in the Empire will be endangered. In short, the brief sense of the long procedure is that Prince Bismarck is henceforth not to be shackled by his colleagues' advice and responsibility, but will be absolute master in his Department. Still, it is likely enough that the Minister, finding other influences than his own gaining force with his royal master, he has used this somewhat violent means of absorbing into himself once more the whole power.

A Faithful Employe—Fifty Years of Service.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Jan. 3.

Jesse Pearce, of Brandywine Hundred, died, at the residence of Isaac S. Elliott, yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of the State, and a remarkable character, having been for fifty-two years continuously employed as a farm-hand in the family of Mr. Elliott. The father of the latter hired Jesse in 1820, and the engagement continued until Mr. Elliott's death, after which he remained as help to Mrs. Elliott, and afterward for Isaac, spending the whole of his life with the family. This is a rare instance certainly. He was a faithful employe, very kind to horses and all the brute creation, and took a great interest in the work for the prevention of cruelty to animals, frequently expressing his desire for such a society in Delaware.

RESUSCITATION.

The Want of a "Humane Society" in New-York—Number of Deaths from Suffocation and Drowning—No Steps Taken to Lessen the Mortality from These Causes.

The interesting question of the resuscitation of persons found drowned or suffocated formed the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and the fact was developed that in this City no practical efforts have been made to diminish the mortality from these causes. During the past twenty years no fewer than 5,700 persons have died from suffocation and drowning without any attempt being made, except in a few instances, to resuscitate the bodies. This gives an average annual loss of 285, of which number 190 deaths are caused by drowning. What proportion of these deaths were preventable is the question which naturally arises. The statistics published by the Royal Humane Society of London and other kindred societies show that of all the lives known to have been imperiled by drowning, the larger number have been saved. The reverse, we regret to say, is the case in the Metropolitan District of New-York, which includes a water-front of about 107 miles, over which, by the ferries alone, an aggregate of at least 90,000,000 of passengers are transported. In the Summer of 1868 the Board of Health, in view of the large and increasing number of deaths by drowning, instructed the Sanitary Committee to take steps toward an organized effort for the rescue and resuscitation of the drowned. The Committee reported that "it appears very desirable not to delay the needed action thereon," and a form of apparatus was decided upon, consisting of ladder, pole, and rope. These, in sets or parts of sets, were then distributed, and put under the charge of the Police at various points—twenty-nine in all—along the East and North Rivers. This effort, such as it was, was only maintained for a few months, and has never since been resumed; but during the short period that active steps had been maintained, no fewer than twenty-five persons were rescued from drowning by the agencies of the Board of Health. Dr. E. H. Janes, of the Health Department, in a communication dated 14th September last, addressed to Dr. Howard, Professor of Surgery in the University of Vermont, states "that no active measures are now being taken, beyond what was done by the old Metropolitan Board, in furnishing an apparatus to the several ferries, and other convenient places along the water-side, to be used in rescuing persons from the water. So far as I have been able to learn from recent inspection, these are in order and occasionally resorted to, though many prefer a simple boat-hook before any other apparatus."

Dr. Howard, some time after the receipt of this communication, made a personal inspection of all the points within the City where rescue apparatus was reported to have been placed, and put in charge of the Police there on duty. With regard to the police surveillance, two Police officers only were found who could state where any apparatus on their posts had been placed, or where such of it as remained could be found. After a careful and tedious search, all the apparatus and parts of apparatus of the Board of Health which could be found consisted of two framed "Rules for Resuscitation," seven ladders, nine poles, and seven ropes, and these were in great part broken or unfit for use. In no case was there found one set in good order and complete, and in no case was there found any conspicuous notice to attract public attention to the apparatus or to designate its use. If the want of apparatus is great, the general need of information upon resuscitation is still greater. Upon very extensive investigation, Dr. Howard states that not one person, from the highest official downward, could be found who, in a drowning casualty, would have attempted anything beyond rolling the unfortunate patient upon the ground, or across a barrel. The officer in command of the Harbor Police, said he was meeting with drowning accidents every few days, and thought, if he had possessed the necessary knowledge he could have restored a good many such persons to life. This statement was repeated substantially by several other persons about the docks, the statements being accompanied with interesting recitals in evidence. The causes of the high rate of preventable death from suffocation and drowning which suggest themselves are, Dr. Howard says, as follows:

1. The public have no recognized source of information concerning rescue and resuscitation.
2. Rescue-apparatus is insufficiently provided and maintained.
3. The members of the Police and Fire Departments, to whom the opportunities of rescue from suffocation and drowning most frequently occur, receive no special instruction to fit them for such emergencies.
4. Life-preservers and fire-escapes are merely articles of merchandise, subject to no authorized surveillance.
5. There is no establishment for the proper recognition of heroic effort in the saving of human life, but of animal life only.

It is generally admitted that plans for the rescue and resuscitation of the drowned have nowhere been successfully carried out by any municipal organization. To be successful, such enterprise must be wholly inspired by philanthropy.

The New-York Academy of Medicine have appointed a Committee on this subject, with a request to report to the Academy such measures as they deem best calculated to remedy the evil complained of. The following statistics of deaths by suffocation and drowning since the year 1855 will be found worthy of consideration:

Years.	Suffocation and hanging.	Drowning.	Years.	Suffocation and hanging.	Drowning.
1855	41	190	1864	115	233
1856	19	144	1865	119	177
1857	44	169	1866	114	231
1858	68	170	1867	104	169
1859	120	177	1868	127	177
1860	122	194	1869	73	180
1861	145	205	1870	90	192
1862	122	185	1871	63	193
1863	124	268	1872	63	217
Total for eighteen years				1,673	3,471

The above figures give an annual average of ninety-three deaths from suffocation and suicide by hanging, and 193 deaths by drowning. These facts are worthy the attention of all philanthropic individuals, and should a society be established here similar to the Royal Humane Society of London, it will be deserving of and sure to receive the support of the public.

The Wind and Rain Storms in Italy.

Paris (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the London Standard.

The extraordinary storm of wind and rain that seems to have swept over all Italy on the 4th inst. added to the losses already inflicted on the peninsula by the inundations of October and November. Here the wind was so violent that it bore busts and statues from the roofs of several houses where they had stood as ornaments for years. Fortunately the fall of these missiles from the palaces did no harm in the streets; only roofs, windows, doors, and balconies were injured. Florence escaped also with slight damages. But accounts received from Naples report that fair Parthenope has rarely exhibited such a grand spectacle as her usually tranquil bay presented when moved by the furious winds from the 3d to the 5th inst. The spectators lined the beach and the heights to witness the heavy labor of the angry waters, and amid the resounding turmoil of the waves to satisfy their curiosity as to the agonies of anything in the shape of a boat. It was the old spectacle of the poet over again, which many a lazzarone, safe on shore, beheld with pleasure and amazement. The fierceness and grandeur of the tempest were such as not even the oldest marinaj and coral seekers remember to have seen upon their smiling gulf. Only one or two deaths occurred, but the *materiel* injured or destroyed will be a heavy loss to Government and private individuals. The waves destroyed the dykes and leaped over the quays into the streets, inundating the magazines of the arsenal. The losses by this inundation are estimated to be 7,000,000 francs. Along the bend of the Chiatamonte and the Riviera di Chiaja the waters overflowed the parapet of the street. At Santa Lucia, a little bay naturally protected by the rocks, three boats perished, but as they were very near the street the guards were enabled to save their crews. The new street built along the beach from Fort Ovo to Santa Lucia was quite destroyed, and the large blocks of stone of the parapet reared to defend it were blown down by the gusts and borne inland by the rushing waters several yards. The mail steamers coming from Palermo only entered the "military port" after struggling many hours and losing its anchors. Three war iron-clads also lost their anchors, ditto a mail steamer, Il Milano, lying in the "mercantile port." During the precipitous downpour of rain, when the elements were, as one may say, in the thickest of their fight, the waves beat up against old Castel Ovo and the quays with thundering thumps like discharges from heavy artillery. Steam was kept up in the tossing boats, which seemed to be threatened every instant with the loss of their chains and a consequent trial trip out in the *gurgite vasto*. The storm embraced in its circle all the smaller ports in the bay. At Granatello three vessels were wrecked, and the penal bath establishment—*il bagno penale*—for the galley slaves was inundated, to the great inconvenience, but also to the great expectations, of 200 galleymen. These were removed by the military to a neighboring place of safe-keeping, and scarcely had they been removed when the wall of the bagno fell with a loud noise, which astonished many of the confined *galeotti*, and gave to more than one of them hopes of escape. But they soon found flight impossible, owing to the precautions of their military guardians. In the ports of Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, the shipping suffered much, but, strange to say, Castellamare, just beyond, escaped any injury, whether owing to the sulphurous beds and ledges or variegated tints of the sea there, one cannot know. Bath-houses along the Riviera di Chiaja were demolished to the amount of 30,000 francs. At Salerno it is now known that the losses were not so great in the shipping line as at first reported. An English brig lost a mast, and an American schooner one of its anchors, while several of the Italian small craft plying in the Gulf sank to rise no more.

THE BALTIMORE MURDER.

Further Particulars of the Mysterious Case—The House and Surroundings—Habits of the Family.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 4.

The investigation by the jury empaneled by Coroner Sultzer in the case of Mrs. Lampley, the old lady found dead on Thursday night at No. 102 Mulliken-street, too place yesterday.

Mr. John H. Lampley, the husband of the deceased, has resided in the same neighborhood for fifteen or twenty years. He was formerly a fisherman and had a wagon for hauling. One married daughter is Mrs. Anne Cole, another Mrs. Mary English. The father, mother, and son, John Lampley, resided at the house No. 102 Mulliken-street. James Coleman, the tobacco dealer, is a son of the deceased. The deceased was about seventy-two years of age, and had one granddaughter married. John Lampley, the son, who lived with his father and mother, is apparently about twenty-five years of age. The deceased was very unwell two or three months ago, but had become much better, and just before her death had a good appetite and was lively and cheerful. Dr. Andre, who was her physician, was sent for half a dozen times last night and this morning, but did not make his appearance at the inquest.

The locality of this tragedy was a small house on Mulliken-street. There is a front parlor with a door on the street, and adjoining the house is an alley that has a gate opening into the yard in the rear. Back of the parlor is a sitting-room, from which a stairway leads to the second story, and back of this sitting-room is the kitchen. It was at the door between the sitting-room and kitchen that the deceased was found; the kitchen has a door opening into a very small yard, and at the rear of the yard is a chicken-house and stable; from the stable a gate opens into the alley; when the deceased was found the front alley gate was fastened, and the rear one from the stable was open.

Mr. Lampley seldom leaves home at night, but was invited to go to the theatre with his daughter, Mrs. John English, and her husband. Before he left he went to a lager-beer saloon in the neighborhood, and told his son to go home to his mother, the deceased. The son says he did so about 8 o'clock, and then he asked her if he might go out again, and she consented, and he returned to the beer saloon and remained there until 9½ o'clock or later; then he went home; found the front gate fastened; suspected his mother had fastened it and gone to bed; went round to the alley gate; found it open; suspected some one had got in to steal chickens; went for officers; returned with them; found his mother dead; went upstairs; found that a cupboard had been broken open; saw that a trunk had also been broken open, and at once declared that the money of his father in the trunk had been stolen.

The officers made similar statements. The old man says there was in the trunk a little pine box containing $1,000, in $20, $10, and $5 notes, made up in fifty-dollar rolls. There was also in it $200 in gold, and $150 in American silver coin. The son found the gold in the box as if it had been overlooked. The $1,000 in notes, and also the silver coin, was taken and the papers scattered.

There are many speculations about this remarkable case. Some think that there was no murder, that the old lady died from natural causes, and that the money was stolen by some one. Others think that she had got out the cake and apples to send to some one, and the wine to treat some visitor, and that she then got a blow on the jaw. Some think that in falling she bruised the jaw, and that possibly she pushed up the carpet that was found in a lump beside her. Others think that the carpet was used to smother her.

The son says that he left his mother after 8 o'clock well and cheerful, and that there were no cakes, apples, or wine then on the table.

A Very Remarkable Case of Want of Appreciation in a Woman.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.

A few days since, a well-dressed gentleman, apparently in good circumstances, came to this city from some point on the shore, where he had been engaged in lumbering operations, in a feeble state of health, and has since been confined to his bed. Recently his condition was such that, although the attending physician saw no immediate cause of fear, the patient was disposed to feel that there was a probability of an early death. So strong had this feeling grown that the unfortunate man communicated to the attending physician his fears, and requested him to convey the news gently to a lady in Romeo, Mich., whom he loved more dearly than life. He cautioned him against broaching the matter too rudely, as she was a tender flower, and the shock might be too great for her sensitive nature. The doctor, in strict observance of all injunctions, wrote to the lady as desired. The answer came back promptly, and to the point, as follows:

"Dr. ——: I care nothing for that Mr. ——, nor to hear from him. You will please tell him to send me no word. MISS P——.

P. S.—Kill him."

The doctor, it scarcely need be added, was touched with this unexpected display of affection on the part of the tender-hearted maiden. As he does not care to follow the feminine advice, but hopes to restore his patient to health, he has concluded to keep the result of his correspondence a secret.

Mrs. Partington on Domestics.

"The plague of our housekeepers," said Dr. Spooner, as he sat with Mrs. Partington in her little front parlor, "is domestics. They don't work well; they are always troublesome; and they make such a racket there's no living in peace with them."

"I'm shore I am surprised to hear you say so," replied she; "for mine is very different. It never gets decomposed, and a little ile in the j'ints makes all go as smooth as can be."

"Oil in the joints, madam!" the Doctor almost screamed; "that is impossible; besides, it would be highly improper. No domestic will submit, madam, to be oiled in the joints! Impossible!"

"But, my dear Doctor," said Mrs. Partington, laying her finger on his coat-sleeve, "I can insure you that it is not impossible; and if you will step into the next room I will show you how I lucubrate my Domestic in every j'int, and nothing improper in it at all."

The Doctor looked at her, half aghast; his sense of propriety was in danger of being offended. Should he or should he not, he asked, and decided he should. They entered the adjacent room, and stopped at the threshold with surprise, for there sat Ike at Mrs. Partington's Domestic sewing-machine, making the wheel revolve rapidly and the needles fly at a bewildering gallop.

"What are you doing with my Domestic, you bad boy!" said she, excitedly.

"I was seeing if 'twouldn't make a noise, like Aunt Tilda's," replied he, getting out of the chair, and grinning, "but there isn't a bit of noise in it. Aunt Tilda's is like a steam fire-engine and a locomotive—bully, I tell you!—but I've been running this for half an hour, and can't get even a squeak out of it."

Mrs. Partington smiled.

"And this, then, is your domestic?" remarked the Doctor, relieved of his apprehension. "Such an one must be invaluable in a quiet family, whose violence can be subdued by merely a drop of oil."

The Doctor went out, and Ike turned his attention to slamming the stove-door in faint imitation of Aunt Tilda's machine.—*World.*

In February last a son of mine, aged seventeen years, was attacked with pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonsful of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and applied Jayne's Liniment over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterward easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning, I gave him a smaller dose of the Expectorant, and again used the Liniment, which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm, with blood. Continuing with the Expectorant, the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent, and how often fatal these attacks of pleurisy, and similar lung complaints, are during the Winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.

E. C. G. NICKENS, Esq.,
Justice of the Peace, Elim, Pulaski County, Ill.
—*World.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by Centaur Liniment, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered, and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

EVEREN—WASHBURNE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Jno. E. Cookman, at the Thirty-fourth-street M. E. Church, GEO. P. VAN EVEREN to MARTHA A. WASHBURNE.

OSBORN—HATFIELD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., of Chester, Penn., assisted by Rev. Joseph F. Elder, of this City, Rev. A. C. OSBORN, D. D., of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA J., daughter of R. G. Hatfield, of this City.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 3, 1873, JOHN DUNCAN, aged 29 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Duncan, Monday, Jan. 6, at 12 M. Train leaves foot Barclay or Christopher-st. at 9 A. M.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 3, PHEBE J., wife of Charles Hewlett, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, at above place, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the train leaving Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock A. M.; leaving Syosset, in returning, at 3:42 o'clock.

HOWELL.—At Nassau, N. P., Dec. 15, 1872, JOHN S. HOWELL.

Relatives and friends, and the members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 250, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Daniel Howell, Ogden-av., between South and Cedar sts., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hoboken Ferry, Hoboken, until 9½ A. M.

LYON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, of pneumonia, MARY HENRIETTA, relict of the late Joseph Lyon, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Joseph, L. D., and John F. Lyon, and of her daughter, Mrs. Mary H. D. Hefferman, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J. A train leaves the foot of Liberty-st. for the Central Railroad at 1 o'clock.

NEWTON.—On Friday, 3d inst., SIBELLA, wife of Richard Newton, and mother of William, Mark, and Frederick Coxson, aged 56 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held at the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, on Monday, 6th inst., at 1½ P. M.

☞ St. John, N. F., papers please copy.

NICOLL.—On Sunday morning, at her late residence, No. 119 West 48th-st., in the 27th year of her age, ALICE M., daughter of the late Alfred Large, of Brooklyn, and wife of Matthias Nicoll, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to Shelter Island for interment.

NOE.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, ADDIE L., daughter of James H., Jr., and Katie Noe, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, J. F. W. Mangels, No. 124 Warren-st., Jersey City, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PEET.—At his residence, Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, HARVEY P. PEET, Ph.D., LL.D., Emeritus Principal of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of the institution, Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The 1½ train from 30th-st. will stop at the grounds of the institution. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment, by the 8 A. M. train Tuesday.

PICKFORD.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, JOHN PICKFORD, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 22½ Woodbine-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

PHOEBUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, FRANK T. PHOEBUS, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will take place from the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., on Monday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RIANHARD.—At Cincinnati, on Dec. 26, 1872, ADELAIDE RIANHARD, relict of John Rianhard, of Philadelphia, aged 79 years.

SARGEANT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, SAMUEL SARGEANT, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 259 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

SILKMAN.—At North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on the 4th of January, Mrs. SILKMAN, relict of the late Joseph Silkman, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Church, Cross River Village, on Tuesday, 7th January, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOHER.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, ALENA, only child of Morris and Rosalie E. Soher, aged 2 months and 14 days.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, ANNIE B. SMITH, aged 3 months, the only child of Rev. Wm. and Isabel Smith.

Funeral services at the house, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Jan. 6.

SPEIR.—On Sunday afternoon, 5th inst., MARIA, relict of the late Hugh Speir, in the 88th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPRAGUE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1873, EDGAR SPRAGUE, aged 56 years.

The remains will be taken to Bridgewater, Mass., for interment.

SHUSTER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1873, AMY E., daughter of John and Mary Shuster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 179 Amity-st., on Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock.

TUCKER.—At her residence, No. 301 West 55th-st., on Sunday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. CHARLES TUCKER, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

WHITING.—Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873, at his late residence, No. 52 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, SAMUEL F. WHITING, in the 56th year of his age, from dropsy of the chest.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WESTERVELT.—In Harlem, Jan. 4, LEVINA WESTERVELT, aged 67.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 226 East 123d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION—IMPORTANT TO EXHIBITORS.

The Exhibition opens on the 1st of May, and closes on the 1st of November, 1873. The utmost diligence will be required to enable our exhibitors to have their goods there in time for the opening, or even in time to compete for premiums.

An appropriation will unquestionably be made by Congress, but in the meantime let every one desirous of exhibiting make application at once to this office for space.

Blanks will be sent on request, by return mail.

The articles should be properly marked, and packed in strict accordance with the directions contained in the pamphlet sent from this office, and await the order of shipment to New-York, which will be shortly issued and published.

Any delays in following these suggestions, or neglect in properly marking and packing will lead to serious disappointments.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
United States Commissioner General,
No. 51 Chambers-st., New-York.

FIRES PREVENTED.

In order to save wood-work adjoining steam-pipes from catching fire, cover with the CHALMERS SPENCE "NON-CONDUCTOR," a non-combustible substitute for hair felting. Economical, safe, and durable.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE COMPANY,
Foot of 9th-st., East River, New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

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No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,

No. 33 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Jan. 6, the above establishment will be closed every evening at 8½ o'clock.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

LECTURES ON LIGHT.

Delivered by Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., at the Cooper Institute.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 183 Duane-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Republican Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The public auctions held at the Exchange during the past week, ending with Saturday, Jan. 4, have been few in number, most of those announced having been adjourned, while the property sold calls for no mention, having been comparatively of little value. The total sales amounted to but $66,220, as against the sum of $148,125, the figures for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Dec. 28. At the Exchange, on Saturday, no business was transacted. The general market during the week, owing to the holiday interruptions and other causes, has been dull and uninteresting, and nothing worthy of special note has occurred. From this date, however, a different state of affairs and greater activity may be expected, and as the season progresses, until it culminates on the 1st of May, a better and more attractive list of real estate at auction will each successive week be presented. Capitalists will experience no difficulty, if they so desire, in making judicious investments, and it will be for them to determine whether or not a good and large amount of business shall be carried on.

The usual building list was omitted from this column on Saturday, from the fact that only one plan for a new building had been submitted at the Department during the week, viz., one five-story brick tenement-house, No. 304 West Thirty-eighth-street, 25 by 73; Jacob Korn, owner.

During the past year, ending with Dec. 31, 1872, the total sales of real estate, public and private, made by E. H. Ludlow & Co., amount to $7,149,091 18. During the same period Muller, Wilkins & Co. have sold at auction property to the value of $10,402,162; and the total sales of the firm, including real estate disposed of at private contract and sales of stocks and bonds, amount to $16,988,285 44.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

The public sales of real estate expected to occur during the present week are as follows:

Today, Monday, Jan. 6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction at Exchange, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 115 East Seventeenth-street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Lot in size 25 by half block; house 45 feet deep. Also, the four-story English basement, brown-stone front house and lot No. 207 West Twenty-second-street, north side, 50.7 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Lot 16.8 by 49.4; house 42 feet deep, in good order, and to be sold furnished.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.; foreclosure sale, by order of Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, at Exchange, the four first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 160, 162, 164, and 166 East Seventieth-street, south side, 220.8 feet west of Third-avenue; lots each 19.9 by 100.5; houses each 55 feet deep. The buildings are not yet entirely completed, but only a small expenditure will be required to finish them.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee, at the Exchange, three lots of land, each 25 by 98.9, on the north side of West Thirty-seventh-street, 500 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and three lots, same size, on the south side of West Thirty-eighth-street, 525 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Also, similar sale, Chas. Price, Esq., referee, a twenty years' lease of lot with building, situate on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 114 feet east of First-avenue; lot in size, 20 by 80.10 by 101.2. Lease dated May 1, 1870; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, John C. Conner, Esq., referee, at Exchange, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 517 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 238 feet east of Avenue A, lot, 23.9 by 92. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Thomas N. Landon, Esq., referee, at the Town Hall, corner of Boston Road and William-street, Morrisania, Westchester County, at 12 o'clock, one full-size lot, 25 by 100, situate in the town named, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Willis-avenue.

By Sheriff, public auction at City Hall, at 12 M., the right, title, and interest in and to one lot, with improvements, located on the west side of South Fifth-avenue, 22.1 feet south of Prince-street; lot in size, 25.11 by 76.4.

[The *Daily Register* notices several other legal sales for Tuesday, viz.: House and lot on Eldridge, near Hester-street; house and lot on Hester, near Allen-street; three lots on One Hundred and Tenth-street, near First-avenue, and one lot on One Hundred and Ninth-street, near First-avenue. But on consulting the columns of the paper, we fail to elicit any information concerning the auctions, the legal notices being wanting. We are inclined to the opinion that the sales are erroneously announced; for in addition, upon inquiry of all the leading auctioneers, none of these proposed transactions are entered upon their books.]

Thursday, Jan. 9.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, at Exchange, a house and lot, situated on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, 31 by 86; also at an adjourned foreclosure resale, Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house No. 337 West Twenty-eighth-street, lot 25 by 98.9, and lease of lot adjoining, 25 by 98.9, with two four-story brown-stone front houses on same, each 12.6 feet front, known as Nos. 333 and 335 West Twenty-eighth-street.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction, to close an undivided interest, at Exchange, the three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 151 East Broadway, south side, between Pike and Rutgers streets; lot 25 by 75; house 44 feet deep.

By Sheriff, public auction, at City Hall at 12 M., the right, title, and interest of Robert Boyd in and to two houses and lots on the north-west corner of Elm and Pearl streets, the lots together forming a plot in size 49.7 by 73.2 by 50 by 73.3.

Friday, Jan. 10.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, David McAdam, Esq., referee, at Exchange, a house and lot situate on the north side of West Seventy-first-street, 610 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 20 by 102.2. Also at an adjourned foreclosure sale, Supreme Court, Wm. C. Clifford, Esq., referee, eight lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, in size each 25 by 99.11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, at Exchange, a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 78 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 22 by 100.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

By Henry Alker, Esq., referee, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, at Exchange, a one-half interest in and to a house and lot located on the east side of Chrystie-street, 199.2 feet south of Houston-street, the lot being in size 25 by 75.

[The above includes all the proposed sales of the week as far as the same have been brought to our notice, and from a perusal of the list it will be seen, that the auctions are in the main worthy the attention of investors, as a better class of property is to be offered than has been the case of late.]

PRIVATE SALES.

The following private sales, heretofore unnoticed, are reported, having been made by the brokers named:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, house and lot No. 43 East Twenty-second-street, lot 25 by 98.9; sold for $42,500. Also, house and six full lots, No. 353 West Twenty-eighth-street; sold for $65,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, a plot of lots running through from St. Nicholas to Eighth avenue, in size 199 by 275, including one-half of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, (closed by law,) being the property occupied by the "Club-house Hotel," and known as such. Sold for $91,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 3.

Charlton-st., n. s, 373.7 ft. e. of Varick-st., 23.4x100	$16,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 53 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 25.8x100, h. and l.	14,000
James-slip, No. 14, s. e. corner Water-st., 26x45, h. and l.	12,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., Nos. 5 and 7, 10.3 n. of Division-st., 28.6x100	29,000
Orchard-st., No. 136, e. s., 125.1 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x81.6	31,500
6th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x90.10, ½ part	7,500
10th-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x92.3	11,000
11th-st., n. s., 135.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 23.9x94	18,500
12th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	14,750
19th-st., s. s., 254.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.11x92	14,000
22d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.6x98.9	14,000
25th-st., s. s., 204.2 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20.10x98.9	23,000
31st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9, (1858)	5,030
39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	16,700
49th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
47th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5x19.7x100	8,500
49th-st., n. s., 130.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.11x100.5	8,300
51st-st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	19,500
53d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40.8x100.5	24,000
53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.5	42,000
56th-st., n. s., 207.2 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5	16,500
73d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2	30,000
123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	27,750
126th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	7,000
126th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	9,400
Avenue A, w. s., 79 ft. n. of 9th-st., 26.4x118	25,450
1st-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 22d-st., 24.8x80; 1st av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 22d-st., 24.8x100	41,750
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x75	8,250
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 118th-st., 75.7x100	20,000
2d-av. and 58th-st., s. w. corner, 40.5x60	38,500
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x73	24,750
3d-av., w. s., No. 356, 24.8x120	30,000
3d-av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of 89th-st., 25x95, h. and l.; 89th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 3d-av., 5x47, rear of above	25,500
10th-av., w. s., extending from 214th to 215th st., w. to Broadway	30,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 110th-st., 100.10x80	16,500
4th-av. and 116th-st., n. e. corner, 20.5x90	5,300
5th-av., w. s., 155.5 ft. n. of 47th-st., 20x100, Col. lease	51,500
7th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 30th-st., 19x75, h. and l.	19,000
LEASES.	
William-st., No. 157, 5 years	$10,000
14th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3, h. and l.; 3 years, per year	4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

A.—NEW AVENUE, BETWEEN 100TH and 101st sts., 370 feet from 100th-st. and 8th-av. entrance to Central Park. An entire front (200 feet) for immediate and absolute sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON. Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 555 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class improved City property. First and second mortgages bought and sold. LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE RIDGE, (LEXINGton-av. and Spring-st.,) Mount Hope, Tremont, 50 by 157 by 40 by 149 feet. Also, from Prospect to Worth avs., 75 by 184 feet. Inquire of R. RICHARDS, Tremont, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Apply to WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FINE farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., containing 200 acres, twenty acres timber land, balance in a high state of cultivation; suitable for a milk or dairy farm; dwelling-house and barn in good condition; five minutes' walk from Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Depot; about two hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad; terms easy. Apply to MILLON A. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or BENJ. BURROUGHS, on premises, near Brinckerhoffville, N. Y.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

LAND FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER, close to this City, suitable for dividing into lots and building plots; also, small improved and unimproved parcels. Property in this section is rapidly advancing in value. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway. Branch office, Fordham, Westchester County.

POTTER BROTHERS' BRANCH office at Fordham is located at the railway station, where parties can get full particulars of the bargains in Westchester real estate. Principal office, No. 4 Warren-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company.

BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 25.3 feet front by 25 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.

Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JAN. 6, AT MERCHANTS' EXchange, No. 111 Broadway: Those two valuable houses No. 115 East 17th-st. and No. 207 West 22d-st. Maps at auctioneer's. Sale positive.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

A.—TO LET—NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large and desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size—25x115. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

Evansville City, Ind.

7 per Ct. Bonds at 82 1-2 and Interest.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. $100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NO. 31 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office as above, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and consideration of such other business as may be in order. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 8, and reopened Jan. 30, 1873. By order of the Executive Committee, ALFRED NELSON, Secretary.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY, FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THOSE DESIRING TO LOAN OR borrow on bond and mortgage on productive City or Brooklyn property can always be accommodated. GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row. Established 1865.

FINANCIAL.

THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO. (CONSOLIDATED,) Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

We offer for sale THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (consolidated,) of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the principal and interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX. These bonds are COUPON and REGISTERED, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

358 miles are equipped and in operation.

The present actual earnings: August, 1872, $96,841 63; September, $100,272 40; October, $118,057 58.

This road constitutes the best and shortest line between Nashville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the Trustees of sixteen (16) bonds of the January issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M., on the 6th proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO., NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on the evening of 31st of December, 1872, and remain closed until the evening of 31st January, 1873. E. F. HATFIELD, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

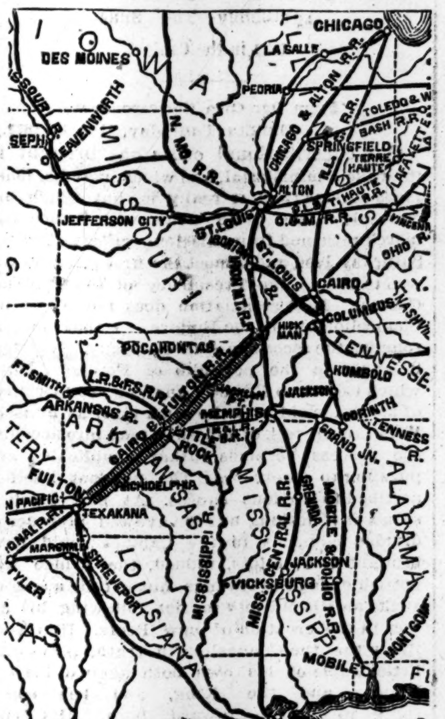
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

OPENING OF 160 MILES OF THE Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

The LAST RAIL of the Northern Division of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD was laid on Wednesday, Jan. 2. This completes the line between ST. LOUIS and LITTLE ROCK. Trains will run between those cities for business about the 15th January. About 2,000 men are at work on the Southern Division, and the whole line will be in operation (St. Louis to Fulton) during the approaching Summer.



The CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY offers the unsold balance of its Bonds. They are

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds,

DUE 1891, IN GOLD.

Interest, 7 Per Cent. Gold, Payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Land Grant of 1,926,400 acres "is one of the most valuable ever made to any road by Congress." Only a limited number of Bonds remain unsold.

Application may be made to

H. G. MARQUAND,
No. 120 Broadway.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston,** on the **Niagara River,** with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines;** is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS, $100,000, TEN PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN; $300,000, EIGHT PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;

INTEREST PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY STATE TREASURER.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by **AUG. T. POST,**
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS. 10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, (Guaranteed.)
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
Principal and interest payable in New-York.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872, and reopened TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1873. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M. GARRY FERDON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS On a Completed Road. The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No 27 Pine-st.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $18,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, the road is thoroughly well built, and the parties in interest are among the best business men in the country.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

HOME INVESTMENT. POUGHKEEPSIE AND EASTERN RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale $300,000 First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, being the balance of entire mortgage of $800,000, at 90 per cent.

This road is now running east from Poughkeepsie to State line, connecting with Connecticut Western, and making a direct through line to Hartford and all the Eastern States, and is on the line, by the proposed Hudson River bridge, to the coal fields and all the West.

We consider these bonds a very desirable investment.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, New-York.—The annual election for directors and inspectors of election of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1873. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors, GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. O. H. COX, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. GILBERT MOLLISON, President. OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1872.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

JAN. 1, 1873.
ORGANIZED 1848.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,187,600 00
Stock investments		6,001,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		728,500 51
Real estate, cost, $52,681 35, market value, $75,000; Standing on books at $52,681 35		52,681 35
Real estate, cost, $150,000, market value, $175,000; Standing on books at $150,000		150,000 00
Cash		425,308 18
Accrued interest and premium on stocks		421,407 99
Total		$9,967,048 03
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors		$9,354,919 25
Principal	$9,115,619 06	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1873	239,300 19	
Excess of Assets Over all Liabilities,		$612,128 78
Total		$9,967,048 03

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1873	22,960
Number of accounts opened during the year 1872	6,023
Number of accounts closed during the year 1872	4,878
Number of accounts opened since organization	78,787
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1872	$3,155,297 00
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,637,703 68
Amount withdrawn during the year 1872	3,442,243 12
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1872	605,104 42
Amount of interest credited depositors during the same period	482,406 68

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1872, and when credited January, $242,962 12; July, $239,444 56.

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, market value, $5,069,100	$2,187,600 00
Stock Investments, viz.:	
United States bonds, par	1,653,600 00
New-York State stocks, par	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par, $150,000	38,000 00
City of New-York stock, par	2,262,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par	220,000 00
City of Utica stock, par	93,500 00
City of Albany stock, par	424,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par	315,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	586,900 00
County of Westchester bonds, par	196,350 00
Demand loans on United States bonds, State stock, and City of New-York stock	728,500 51
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	52,681 35
Real estate, market value, $175,000, cost	150,000 00
Cash	425,308 18
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 99
Total	$9,967,048 03

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

JAN. 1, 1873.

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDENDS AND interest coupons are payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st.:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgages.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Special Guaranteed Stock, quarterly dividend 1¾ per cent.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Guaranteed Stock, due 7th inst., quarterly dividend 1¾ per cent.
Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, due 6th inst., semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, gold.
Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, gold.
Masillon and Cleveland Railroad, gold.
Indianapolis, Ind., Water-works, gold.
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 per cents.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Citizens' Street Railway of Indianapolis.
City of Wheeling, West Va.
City of Terre Haute, Ind.
City of Richmond, Ind.
City of Indianapolis, Ind.
City of Allegheny, Penn., 4 per cents.
Dickinson County, Kansas.
Jackson County, Ohio.
Saline County, Kansas.
Shawnee County, Kansas.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Railroad Loan.
Shawneetown, Ill., Levee Bonds.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston, Dec. 30, 1872, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. be and the same is hereby declared, payable in STOCK, on the

27TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

to holders of stock at the close of business on the 2d day of January, 1873.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to issue scrip for fractional portions of shares, exchangeable for a share of stock whenever the said fractions shall be presented in multiples of $100, said fractional scrip bearing no dividend or interest until consolidated and stock issued therefor.

Voted, That the transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 2d day of January until the 27th day of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, President. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, offices No. 167 Broadway, New-York, and Nos. 28 and 30 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. WM. T. LANE, Secretary. BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1872.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 237 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds, due Jan. 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1837. H. R. LOW, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of "George Opdyke & Co.," No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 10, prox., until when the transfer-books will be closed. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873, until which date the transfer-book will remain closed. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

DRY-GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1872.

CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS COUPONS falling due 1st January, 1873, will be paid on presentation, by Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York. JOS. H. OGLESBY, President Louisiana National Bank.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

42D DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1873. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DANIEL S. SCHANCK, BENJAMIN DUBOIS SCHANCK, THEODORE W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, has been dissolved by the death of Daniel S. Schanck and Benjamin DuBois Schanck, and by mutual agreement of the representatives of the deceased partners and the surviving partners.

MARY A. SCHANCK, Executrix of estate of Daniel S. Schanck.
ALICE C. SCHANCK, Administratrix of estate of Benj. DuBois Schanck.
THEODORE W. MORRIS, ANDREW H. SCHANCK, Survivors.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, will be continued at the same place, No. 27 Chambers-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade-st., by the undersigned, who have formed a new partnership under the firm name of

D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS.
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ROOM NO. 77 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, NO. 228 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., NO. 11 DUANE-ST., BOSTON, Mass., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between PHILIP W. VER PLANCK, JOHN W. ATWOOD, and JAMES B. IRWIN, doing business as wholesale coal-dealers under the firm name of VER PLANCK, ATWOOD & IRWIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PHILIP W. VER PLANCK and JAMES B. IRWIN are authorized to settle all accounts of the firm and to receipt for the same.

PHILIP W. VER PLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.
JAMES B. IRWIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business under the firm name and style of VER PLANCK & IRWIN.

PHILIP W. VER PLANCK.
JAMES B. IRWIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of TREMAIN & BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. TREMAIN,
GEO. M. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

NO. 9 LISPENARD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we have formed a copartnership under the name of CHAS. TREMAIN & CO., for the purpose of importing Scotch and Irish linen goods. We shall have full lines of shirting linens and handkerchiefs and housekeeping goods, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and the trade generally.

CHAS. TREMAIN & CO.
CHAS. TREMAIN.
GEO. M. BROWN.
ROBT. F. SHAEN, late with Wallace & Malcomson.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE FIRM OF JAMES ROBB, KING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the retirement of Mr. James Robb from active business.

Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

JAMES ROBB.
EDWARD KING.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of James Robb, King & Co. under the style of KING & ROBB.

EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of

CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK.
SAML. H. SEAMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF GRANT & CO., NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. Edward Simmons retiring.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name, Grant & Co., at the same place, No. 33 Wall-st. R. SUYDAM GRANT. GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of JOHN W. BURT & CO., for the transaction of a general boot and shoe commission business at No. 21 Warren-st.

JOHN W. BURT,
WILLIAM H. STACY,
HENRY L. ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

NO. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WORTHINGTON & MASSETT, for the purpose of transacting business as Bankers and Brokers.

JAS. T. WORTHINGTON,
STEPHEN F. MASSETT,
late of Scott, Capron & Co.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name ROSENBERG & WEISS, expires this day by limitation. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by WM. WEISS at the same place, No. 34 Howard-st.

ALBERT ROSENBERG,
WILLIAM WEISS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

Mr. BYRON M. DE MUNN retires from our firm this day.

DEC. 31, 1872. MYGATT, HAVILAND & CO.

HENRY B. HALLOCK and J. FRANK HULL are admitted as partners in our firm this day.

JAN. 2, 1873. MYGATT, HAVILAND & CO.

MR. JOHN K. MYERS RETIRES FROM our firm this date.

DEC. 31, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. JOHN P. HAINES is admitted a partner in our firm this date.

JAN. 1, 1873. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. ALBERT S. GALLUP becomes a partner in rhouse from this date.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. HENRY A. STONE RETIRES FROM our respective firms from this date.

MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. WM. CONNER RETIRES FROM our firm on this date by expiration of copartnership. EZRA WHITE & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWARD WINSLOW IS A MEMber of our firm from this date. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 TO $200,000 SPECIAL capital wanted to replace retired capital and extend business, (jobbing and commission,) established ten years; extremely profitable and perfectly safe; commenced on capital of $7,000; present business about $750,000 per annum, can be increased to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000; house has every facility and the trade to do it, with a monopoly on a large portion of their merchandise. With a reasonable condition of the business affairs of the country, the special can be nearly, if not quite, trebled in a five or six years' partnership—an opportunity rarely if ever before offered, and worth investigation. If investment is desired in legitimate business, combining large returns with safety beyond question, standing of house A1, references unexceptionable, address for interview, with real name, WORKERS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Hasen, Whitney & Co., silk goods, No. 322 Broadway; Holt & Co., flour and commission, No. 37 Water-st., and other leading houses. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, No. 38 Broadway.

A HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE—Large and profitable trade, splendid location, at a bargain; about $6,000; stock; important reasons for selling. Apply to C. C. SABEN, No. 182 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2D-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENty-two Directors of this institution will be held at the Infirmary on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.	Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.........Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........2,500 tons
PEMBROKE...........2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.........3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin.........53 currency
Steerage..............30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Jan. 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAU....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE...........DANRE......Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.
EW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

aking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, ewport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL ROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, S FOLLOWS:

RAGON, WESTERN..........Wed'day, Jan. 8
REAT WESTERN, STAMPER......Wed'day, Jan 29

om passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency. arties wishing to send for their friends can obtain paid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

or freight or passage, apply to E. E. MOR-
AN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

PRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

ROPA....Sat. Jan. 11 | INDIA..............Sat., Jan. 25
LIA.....Sat. Jan. 18 | CALIFORNIA.....Sat., Feb. 1

assengers booked and forwarded to and from any way station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, way, Sweden, Denmark, or America as safely, ily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route e. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought west currency rates by applying at the Company's offices.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling-green.

OR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

TED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

GULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d very month.

MACK, Capt. WEIR..............Jan. 23, 1873
, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH...............Feb. 23
RIO, Capt. SLOCUM....................March 23

se splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio eiro, going and returning. For engagements ight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

VANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

OF HAVANA, (Havana only)......Sat., Jan. 4
PATRA Phillips, (Havana only)...Sat., Jan. 11
OF MERIDA, Timmerman.........Sat., Jan. 18
OF HAVANA, (Havana only)......Thu'y, Jan. 23

eight or passage apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 9.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The steamer CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 10th, at 2 P. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Martha, and Cartagena.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 15th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class.

PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 24th day of January, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.
P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of February, 1873, for the transportation of Military Supplies on Route No. 4 and Route in Montana, during the year commencing April 1, 1873, and ending March 31, 1874.

The contractor may be required to transport supplies to and from points a reasonable distance, not exceeding 150 miles outside the limits of the regular routes, and bidders are requested to specify in their proposals the rate at which such transportation, should it be required, will be performed, to be stated separately from rates for service within regular limits of route.

Proposals will be made in triplicate, separate for each route, and will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, signed by two or more responsible parties, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, he will execute same and give good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

Copy of contract and blank form of proposal can be had on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Omaha, Neb.; Ogden, Utah Territory; Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, or at this office.

A copy of the form of contract and of this advertisement will be attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be indorsed on the wrapper, "Proposal for Army Transportation on Route —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.
H. C. RANSOM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, D. D.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

The proposals for work between 49th-st. and 79th-st. not being satisfactory to this Board, proposals for the same will again be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 13th inst.

No offer will be considered unless the bond attached to the printed proposal is properly executed.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
E. H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., 9:10 A. M., 3.30 and 4:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHRISTOPHER WRAY, plaintiff, against JASON PERRY and CATHARINE FLEET, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 160 Fulton-street, corner Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, the 10th December, 1872.
S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN,
d16law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys, New-York City.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

AFGHAN FRINGED WOOL ROBES, for stylish turn-outs, only $3, for sale. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS, in large assortment, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
EUROPEAN PLAN,
No 648 Broadway, Corner Bleecker-st.
GOOD ROOMS $1 PER DAY.
Hotel Reconstructed.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rooms from $5 to $10 per week.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 109 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY and 6th-av.—To let, with good board, a pretty third floor of three or four connecting rooms, together or separate; improvements; private family; references.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR (will accommodate a large family) now vacant, in the pleasant and conveniently-located double house, No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

NO. 204 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR JUNCtion Broadway and 7th-av. cars.—Large rooms, with every convenience; table first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor to let, with board. Also one room for a gentleman.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—To let, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE ROOM to let, with or without board; reasonable to persons with good reference. No. 163 East 34th-st.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, large, pleasant, and well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, at No. 60 West 14th-st.

A PARLOR AND THREE BEDROOMS, with or without board, wanted, above 14th-st., by a family of four adults. Post-office box No. 884.

NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16TH-st., two large connecting rooms, second floor, and one hall room on third floor, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, on second and third floors at moderate prices; references. No. 328 West 20th-st.

TO LET—NO. 230 WEST 59TH-ST., CENTRAL Park, four rooms, $12; second floor, $15.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESORT; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer, Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.—ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 8 and 9, 1873, at 7½ o'clock, at their new galleries, No. 35 Union-square, (West,)

A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR,

Comprising choice examples of artists of the French, Belgian, English, and American schools, viz.:

Prof. Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.
Prof. Carl Hubner.
Prof. Schultze.
G. Brion.
N. Diaz.
A. Calame.
Isabey.
F. Von Seben.
Reyntjens.
De Brackeleer.
L. de Beul.
Rosenboom.
Vermulen.
Kuwasseg.
Verness.
Sidney Percy.
William Hart.
Shattuck.
G. H. Hall.
Whittridge.
V. Nelig.
Guy.
T. L. Smith.
Gilbert Stuart.
Bierstadt.
S. Colman.
E. L. Henry.
Blondell.
W. M. Brown.
W. S. Mount.
and others.

Also a number of fine English Water-colors, by Hayes & Clarke. The above will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, Jan. 1, day and evening.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.
PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

WILLIAM O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, corner of 17th-st., are now prepared to sell real estate and household furniture at auction, and beg leave to solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 6, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 700 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex Tyrian.

MEETINGS.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON-AV., CORNER 26TH ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held at the Club-house on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The polls will be open from 6½ to 9½ P. M.
GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, supply, at low prices, all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries, and Printing.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1873.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BENEFIT IN AID OF P. T. BARNUM'S COMPANY.
250 ARTISTS HAVE VOLUNTEERED.
FOUR CLASSES OF ENTERTAINMENTS COMBINED.
THE EQUESTRIAN, THE DRAMA,
THE VOCAL, THE INSTRUMENTAL.

P. T. BARNUM will address the audience each performance.

All unite in one grand effort to assist those who lost their wardrobes in the late fire. It is hoped the public will support the cause.

Patrons will be remunerated by witnessing the greatest display of talent ever assembled in New-York.

Admission, $1. Upper Circle, 50 cents.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 2 and 8. See bills of the day.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
LAST JOINT APPEARANCE OF
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, with THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
SYMPHONY, G minor (Kœchel, 550)..........Mozart.
CONCERTO, No. 4, G major, Op. 58..........Beethoven.
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
OVERTURE, Manfred, Op. 115..........Schumann.
a FANTASIE, } ....Chopin.
b ETUDES, }
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
SYMPHONIC POEM, Hungaria..........Liszt.
ADMISSION TICKETS,
$1 50 and $1.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RUBINSTEIN. THOMAS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 8 and 9, LAST CONCERTS OF THE GREAT COMBINATION of the
RUBINSTEIN and THEO. THOMAS CONCERT COMPANIES.
The Greatest Concert Combination on record.

Positively last joint appearance of RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, and THEO. THOMAS, and his unrivaled orchestra of fifty performers.

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; boxes, $8, $10, and $15. Seats secured at Academy, Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Rubinstein matinée d'adieu, MONDAY, Jan. 13.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
Annual engagement, of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

Each evening during the week, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III., in Shakspeare's great tragedy, presented with the same grandeur of "mise en scène" and appointments that marked its former production.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,
JAN. 7, AT 8 P. M. The "genuine and only"
MRS. JARLEY'S
world-renowned, back-action, high-pressure, self-feeding
WAX WORKS.

The most popular humorous entertainment of the season. The same amateurs who have attracted crowded houses lately at Association Hall will appear at Steinway in some new characters. Walter Bussell Johnston, organist.

Reserved seats at Hudnut's, in *Herald* Building; Book-room, No. 805 Broadway, and Rushton's, Broadway and 25th-st., and at the door on the evening.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 300 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number fill good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

The ATLANTA UNIVERSITY was opened in 1869 under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, aided by the Freedman's Bureau and a few friends.

It stands on the broadest possible platform, and while intended to be thoroughly Christian, is in no respect sectarian. It offers its advantages to all of either sex, without regard to sect, race, color, or nationality.

It has a Board of eleven instructors, and over 220 students.

It is believed that much good could be accomplished for the Institution, and the general interests of education, truth and justice in the South, were a first-class paper published from and by this Institution. Had we a press and type, both the manual and mental labor is at our command.

We are compelled now to look to our friends in the North for aid. Has not some one a second-hand press and office for the establishment of a paper here? Please address
E. A. WARE, A. M., President,
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
SESSION RE-OPENS JAN. 6.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
French Conversation Classes daily.
Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 63D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

TO RENT.—TO A PERSON OF ABILITY and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal

THE WILLIAMSBURG BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Day and Evening School reopens MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. A new quarter commences in the Evening School.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

SEVEN SPRINGS SEMINARY SCHOOL for Young Ladies receives pupils from Jan. 29. For circulars address A. E. POMEROY, Principal, Seven Springs Mountain House, Monroe, N. Y.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 39th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires a re-engagement as resident governess for French (Paris) music and English branches; good reference. Address G. A., care Mr. Henry Widnell, Cochran, McLean & Co.'s, No. 462 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8. Saturday Matinée begins at 1¼.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, will be produced, after weeks of careful rehearsal and elaborate scenic preparation, Mr. John Brougham's new romantic drama in five acts, founded on F. W. Robinson's novel, "A Bridge of Glass," and entitled

ATHERLEY COURT.

Characters:

Philip Marston, Mr. D. H. Harkins; Gerald Marston, Mr. W. B. Laurens; Farmer Grace, Mr. Mark Smith; the Earl of Atherley, Mr. F. F. Mackay; Luke Sharp, collector of taxes and miscellaneous speculator, Mr. E. Lamb; George, Viscount Lynton, Mr. J. P. Burnett; Counsellor Brydges, Mr. Welsh Edwards; Augustus, Mr. W. H. Wilder; Footman, Mr. W. Quigley; John, a farm servant, Mr. E. Sinclair; Elsie Grace, Mrs. Clara Jennings; Henrietta, Countess of Atherley, Miss Emily Mestayer; Polly Grace, Miss Plessy Mordaunt; Sarah Bennett, Miss Phillis Glover; Hannah Bennett, Miss Phillis Glover; Fanny Brydges, Miss Mary Griswold; Margery Bean, Miss Harriet Thorpe; Little Elsie, Miss Lillie Edwards. Ladies, Gentlemen, &c.

The music incidental to the piece composed and arranged by Mr. H. Tissington. The scenery by Mr. Richard Marston and assistants. The machinery by Mr. William Sanders. Furniture by Degraf & Taylor. Upholstery by Smith Brothers. Properties by Mr. Henry. Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places secured by mail or telegraph.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING
until further notice, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M.,
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM,
SAM,
SAM,
produced with
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS. Garden Scene decorated by Mr. Wilson, of 14th-st. The cast includes
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT,
Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
and
Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
Box plan open one month in advance.

OLYMPIC. LES BRIGANDS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF AIMEE.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FRIDAY,
LES BRIGANDS, LES BRIGANDS.
AIMEE, BONELLI, JUTEAU, &c.
FRIDAY, benefit of MLLE. BONELLI.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.
In active preparation, a grand spectacular extravaganza, entitled ALHAMBRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING,
LEO AND LOTOS, LEO AND LOTO.
Pronounced by
The PRESS! The PUBLIC! The PROFESSION!
THE MOST BRILLIANT
Production ever placed upon the stage.
MUSIC, DANCING, SINGING, SCENERY,
VARIETIES,
On an unprecedented scale of perfection.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

GRAND BALL,
In aid of the
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
Will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1873.
Tickets, $5 each. To be obtained of the following persons:
Mrs. C. K. Garrison, New-York Hotel,
Mrs. Horace F. Clark, No. 10 East 22d-st.,
Mrs. Dr. Joseph Worster, No. 115 East 39th-st.,
Mrs. Dr. J. Marion Sims, No. 267 Madison-av.
Boxes of Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, No. 421 5th-av.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
On the true method of learning to speak French with fluency,
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT
On MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M.
SUBJECT:
"The Unity of French Verbs,"
Concluding with
Oral exercises on sounds and idioms.
These lectures are given in English, and are free.
Ladies specially invited. Doors open at 7.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
23d-st. and 6th-av., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
DAN BRYANT, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Fred. Emerson.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY-DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JAN. 13, 1873.
Tickets and boxes at Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

HARLEM MENDELSSOHN CONCERT,
Harlem Hall, 125th-st., next WEDNESDAY Evening.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Prof. LAMBERT'S Free Lecture on French, MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7½ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

BEAUTIFUL ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, manufactory price; every improvement; fully warranted; installments taken, $12 monthly; to rent, $8.
CABLES, No. 470 8th-av.

LECTURES.

REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.,
of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., will deliver his popular lecture on
"MOSES,"
at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MORNING HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Mr. WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY will give a course of twelve lectures on *Germany; Its History, Literature, and Art*, at Association Building, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., commencing TUESDAY, Jan. 7. Tickets, $10 for the course, and circulars at George P. Putnam & Sons, Association Building, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Classes every day; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in private lessons.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF THE BALANCE OF OUR
WINTER DRY GOODS.
Prices of everything reduced
30 to 40 per cent.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks, Silks, Velvets, Velveteens,
Ball and Evening Dresses, Ladies' Ready-made Suits,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Furnishing Goods of all kinds.
It is our intention to make a clean sweep of our Winter goods by Feb. 1, and therefore offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Extremely low prices.
Preparing for stock taking. Everything reduced for this month.
Real Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Real Yak Laces, all colors.
Real Point, Point Applique Laces.
Real Valenciennes, Duchess, and Cluny Laces.
Real Point Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Real Lace Capes, Collarettes, Barbes, Veils, Jabots, Shawls, Flouncings, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Loops, and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Begins at 7¾. ADMISSION, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF
ROUND THE CLOCK!!!
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½, EVENING AT 8, will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S immensely popular local Folly, entitled
ROUND THE CLOCK!

LAST NIGHTS
Of Mrs. JOHN WOOD as "Juliana Tartar."
Of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as the IRISH "COMETHERER," and the BILL-POSTER.
Of THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS.
Of THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE
Of "FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!"
Of THE GREAT FIRE-WORK EXHIBITION at Lion Park.
Of the famous sensation "BEHIND THE SCENES at NIBLO'S," and the rear view of "THE BLACK CROOK."
Of the great SPORTING SCENE at HARRY HILL'S.
LAST NIGHTS
Of the great realistic scenes—the REAL HORSE-CARS and the ERIE STEREOSCOPTICON.
Of the BURNING ROOKERY on the FIVE POINTS!
Of the magnificent DISSOLVING SPECTACLE at the LIEDERKRANZ MASQUE.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE
of
ROUND THE CLOCK,
NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Brilliant reproduction of the magnificent Oriental Spectacle,
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

DALY'S FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

Mr. DALY
begs to announce that his REGULAR SEASON, so abruptly interrupted by the destruction of his theatre on TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WILL BE RESUMED at the above locality, until recently known as the "New-York Theatre," on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1873.

The favorite Fifth-avenue Theatre company remains intact, and will appear in the opening entertainment, which will also include the production of a new and brilliant Parisian sensation of SINGULAR EMOTIONAL POWER, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled,

ALIXE.

Mr. DALY begs to recall the fact to popular memory that it was upon this spot, and in this New-York Theatre, that the public accepted with its heartiest approval two of his earlier dramas which have since passed into familiar notice, GRIFFITH GAUNT and UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT. The house, however, is to be entirely remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

*** The box-sheet for the opening night and the succeeding evenings will be ready on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 A. M., at the new theatre.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
All parties holding tickets for reserved seats for Jan. 1, 2, 3 and 4, who will present them at the Box-office of the Grand Opera-house, SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 12 o'clock, will have their money returned.
AUGUSTIN DALY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. RIGGS.
Mr. T. G. RIGGS.
Messrs. SHERIDAN and MACK.
Messrs DELEHANTY and HENGLER.
Prof. SHOWLES and COMIC MULES.
in the
FASTEST BOY IN NEW-YORK.
DAY, AT 2 P. M., | NIGHT, AT 8,
JACK, THE | THE FASTEST BOY
GIANT-KILLER. | IN NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats Secured Six Days in Advance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
MORE STARS. MORE STARS. MORE STARS.
Mlle. CONCHITA RONZATI, NEIL ROGERS, DAN MORRIS, Miss JOSIE MORRIS,
GEORGE DUNBAR, the great Chinese Juggler;
TONY PASTOR, and all the favorites.
New drama, A MINER'S LIFE.
Matinées TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Prof. LAMBERT'S Free Lecture on French, MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M.

"*She Has Brains as Well as Beauty.*"—*N. Y. Times.*
STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY, Jan. 6.
Mercantile Library Lectures, No. VII.
The most entertaining female orator.
MISS LILLIAN EDGARTON.
Subject—*Gossip.*
Tickets 50c. and 75c., at the usual depots.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.
SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
Executors.
d16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.
GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.
oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.
s9-law6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL SNEDEN and LEONARD B. SNEDEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Samuel Sneden and Leonard B. Sneden, of the County of Bergen, bankrupts aforesaid. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
JOHN C. BAILEY,
Deputy United States Marshal—as Messenger.
A. D. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS LYONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Denis Lyons, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872.
ja6-law3wM* JOHN H. GAFNEY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT SCHEIDEMANTEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of November, 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Albert Scheidemantel, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
ISAAC HAMBURGER, Assignee,
No. 150 Water-st.

MILLINERY.

E. CROWE, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH Round Hats, Feathers, &c., has returned from Europe, and removed to No. 1,213 Broadway, opposite Gilsey House.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN EAGAN by his sister-in-law, Eliza Hanlon; when last heard of was in Utica; a native of Dublin, Ireland. Address No. 230 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York. Utica papers please copy.

A WINTRY RAIN.

Rivers of Water and Sheets of Ice.

Great Damage to Public and Private Property.

Operations of the Fire Department Materially Impeded.

The Safety of the City Seriously Imperiled—Telegraphic Communication Almost Entirely Suspended—Fire and Police Arrangements.

Early yesterday morning, the weather, which, at a late hour Saturday night, seemed likely to be pleasant, disappointed the expectations of New-York weather prophets, and rapidly changed for the worse. There had been a clear sky, twinkling stars, and air not too cold nor yet too warm, during the night. There were heavy masses of clouds, rapidly moving, a chilly, murky atmosphere, and a generally disagreeable outlook, at 7 o'clock in the morning. At 8 o'clock, rain began to fall. It came neither in a slow drizzle, intermittently, nor with coquettish demeanor, but started as if the flood-gates of the sky had been opened and nobody was at hand to gauge and restrain the down-pouring volumes. The brisk showers of Summer shrank to nothingness in comparison. The few people who at such an hour Sunday morning are obliged to be away from their homes, meandering about various parts of the City, were in most instances unprepared for such a deluge, and stowed themselves away for a time in convenient doorways, under casual awnings, and wherever total or partial shelter was afforded. News-venders, with the morning's issue of papers, looked disconsolate enough as they tried to keep their perishable wares from the down-pouring. The Italians, who arrived by the Denmark, on Saturday, in many instances had wandered about the City during the night, unable to find their way back to Castle Garden, and seemed exceedingly astonished at the violence and quantity of the rain. In their large cloaks, wrapped artistically about them, with various hued leggings and slouched hats, in the blinding, drenching rain, they presented a singular and novel appearance. The rain froze as it fell, and rapidly draped everything it touched with a glassy sheet of ice. The immense crowds attending early masses at the Catholic churches were victims to the violence of the storm, and found great difficulty in reaching their homes. Street-cars were scarce, and, as is usually the case in bad weather, there was a disinclination on the part of the companies to put on extra horses. The animals which were forced into service looked sorry enough. As the day advanced the rain increased in force rather than diminished, and soon filled the gutters to overflowing, and running upon the sidewalks, made it a matter of comparative indifference to the pedestrian whether he chose the middle of the street or the ordinary highways for his peregrinations. Roofs, sides of houses, windows, trees, and everything exposed to the storm, received a bountiful washing, and then the forces of nature, not content with turning the City into a vast lavatory, glazed over the whole with ice, until New-York resembled a wide-extending crystal palace. The mansion of the rich, the home of the well to do citizen, and the hovel of the beggar, were alike adorned with a smooth, transparent sheet of ice. The telegraph wires which cross the City in every direction, like a gigantic spider's web, received the common accumulation of ice, which continued to increase until no more would form about the wire itself; then the drippings from the lines formed into icicles, and these continued to lengthen until the spun-out iron was too severely tested, and parted under the intense strain. In this way one wire after another was broken, and the ordinary avenues of intelligence from near and far were closed. The running of trains in consequence became perilous; people anxious to obtain news from their friends in distant parts of the country crowded the telegraph offices; the Fire Department was thrown into confusion; the Police Department could obtain no intelligence from the various precincts of the City. Then men, with iron "climbers" on their feet, were sent from the telegraph offices, in every direction, to repair the wires. These attempted to climb the telegraph poles, and although the sharp irons on their feet pierced the ice and wood, keeping them from falling, yet the ice benumbed their hands, and rendered their positions perilous. Little could be done toward repairing the injuries yesterday, as nearly every line was broken, and some of them in scores of places. Along Broadway, the Bowery, down-town, and in fact everywhere in the City where telegraph-wires run, they were to be seen broken, with one end attached to the glass non-conductor of the pole, and the other trailing in the gutter. Parties arriving from adjacent cities by the various ferries and trains reported the same condition of affairs—that the wires were all down, and that it will probably take several days, with a very large force of men, to make the necessary repairs. The trees and shrubbery in Central Park presented an exceedingly beautiful appearance, the accumulation of ice upon every trunk, bough, and twig, making it easy for the observer to imagine himself in fairy-land. The heaviness of the rain, however, prevented a very general enjoyment of the unusual sight and but very few people passed in and out of the inclosure during the day. Those who braved the rain to enjoy the magnificent spectacle were mostly enthusiasts. The destruction of trees and shrubbery, however, was immense, the ground being strewed in every direction with branches and twigs broken down by the weight of the ice. Not only did the small branches give way, but great limbs, and in many cases the trees themselves succumbed to the immense pressure. The other parks in the City suffered in like manner, and it will take the growth of many summers to replace what the storm of a few hours has destroyed. Late in the afternoon the rain slackened considerably, and the weather moderating somewhat, the ice ceased to form, and melted slowly from the substances to which it adhered.

The Police Telegraph Useless.

The storm had a most disastrous effect upon the wires of the Police Telegraph, and at an early hour yesterday afternoon telegraphic communication between the Central Department in Mulberry-street and the various precinct stations throughout the City had almost entirely ceased. All Saturday night, and until an early hour yesterday morning, the line was in its usual good condition, and messages were being continually transmitted over the wires. As the storm continued during the morning, and the wires became coated with ice, the lines began showing signs of weakness, and the rapid transmission of messages was somewhat retarded, but no serious interruption occurred until about the noon roll-call. The station on the south section of the line, which comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, failed to answer roll-call, and on the line being tested it was found to be completely broken down. The other sections quickly followed the example of the south section, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon there were but four stations in telegraphic communication with the Central Office, and these were the Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Precincts, located on the western section. Mr. James Crowley, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Bureau, was notified by special messenger, and at once repaired to the Central Office to see what could be done in the emergency. After a careful survey of different portions of the line, Mr. Crowley became convinced that the wires were hopelessly broken down and nothing could be done to remedy the evil until today. In some instances the wires were broken from the poles and lying in the street, in other cases the wires on the poles had become crossed and entangled in inextricable confusion, while a great many poles were found to have either snapped in twain from the immoderate strain to which they were subjected, or had been uprooted, and were lying across the roadway, impeding travel in the side streets in the upper part of the City. This was particularly the case along First and Second avenues, where a large number of poles had given way, and were either lying across the streets or were suspended by the wires, which had remained unbroken. The great damage to the telegraph line was caused by ice forming on the wires to such an extent as to render them so heavy that they, by sheer weight, dragged themselves from their fastenings on the poles, and snapped asunder in hundreds of places. Where the poles were weak they gave way first, and are still partially upheld by the wires. No less than twenty-six prostrate poles were counted along First-avenue, between Twentieth and Fifty-ninth streets. Most of these belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and on a great many of them the Police telegraph wires are run. None of the poles belonging to the Police or Fire Departments are down, but the wires are all disarranged and broken to such an extent as to render them entirely useless for the present, and several days must necessarily elapse before they can be placed in anything like working order. The line running from the Central Office, in Mulberry-street, and the Fire Department Head-quarters, in Mercer-street, also broke down during the day, but were repaired in a few hours, and the Superintendent of Police and the Fire Commissioners were kept in constant communication.

Superintendent Kelso, on being informed of the sad state of the Police telegraph, promptly adopted measures to remedy the evil as much as possible, and to keep communication open. Orders were transmitted to the Captains of the various precincts by special messengers to be more than usually vigilant, particularly to keep a sharp look-out for fires, and to communicate with the Central Office as speedily as possible by messenger. Sergt. Westing, of the Mounted Squad, and his whole force was brought to Head-quarters, and a mounted patrolman was sent to each Police Station below Fourteenth-street to be used as a messenger for communicating between the Police Stations in case of emergency, or of help being required from the adjoining precincts. The following order was issued to all the precincts below Fourteenth-street, at which these mounted messengers are on duty:

[FROM CENTRAL OFFICE.]

Captain ———:

You will provide quarters for officers of Mounted Squad. Upon receipt of intelligence of fire or other emergency requiring the reserve of adjoining precincts, and you cannot communicate by telegraph, send message by mounted officer to the Precinct from which you require aid, and notify this office.

JOHN J. KELSO, Supt.

Besides the detail of mounted patrolmen referred to above, Sergt. Westing, two roundsmen, and four patrolmen were kept on reserve duty at Police Head-quarters all night to be ready for any emergency that might arise calling for their services.

During the afternoon Superintendent Kelso received a notice from the Fire Commissioners informing him that their telegraph was out of order, and the transmission of fire alarms from the street-boxes almost wholly suspended. The aid of the Police was invoked to facilitate the transmission of alarms to the quarters of the fire companies throughout the City. In accordance with this request, the Superintendent issued the following order to the Captains of all the precincts in the City, and it was conveyed to the station-houses by mounted messengers:

[From Central Office.]

To all Precincts:

The Police and fire-telegraph wires are broken throughout the City from the effects of the storm. You will notify your command, in case of fire, to pull the box as usual, and then proceed to the nearest fire-company quarters with the alarm, and promptly notify this office.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

The Police were further notified that on the discovery of a fire to convey the information to the quarters of all the fire companies in their repective precincts as promptly as possible, and to facilitate as much as possible the operations of the Fire Department.

The Eighteenth Precinct Police reported that during the day telegraph poles at the following places were blown down: South-east corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, south-west corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, south-east corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at Nos. 314, 328, and 342 East Twenty-first-street, and south-west corner of Twenty-second-street and Avenue A.

Operations of the Fire Department Impeded.

Almost imperceptibly the ice on the wires of the Fire Department Telegraph accumulated, but its weight steadily increased every hour, as drop by drop the rain fell. By 1 o'clock, the wires with the icy coating measured an inch, in some places even an inch and a half in circumference, and then from midway between the telegraph poles the peaks of harmless-looking icicles began to appear. About the same time news was taken to Fire Department Head-quarters in Mercer-street of "a break" in one of the wires, and a "line-man" was promptly sent to repair it. Then the wire snapped in every direction, breaking clean in two, and always near the poles. Within two hours telegraphic communication of the Fire Department-stations with each other and with their head-quarters was cut off; telegraph-poles swayed out of position, and, in many instances, fell to the ground; and on all the principal streets and avenues of the City, the wire, which is made of steel, with a thin coating of copper, hung in shreds, often knocking the hat from the head of an incautious pedestrian, or cutting him on the face. In the evening the weather moderated, and by 9 o'clock the ice had disappeared from the wires. But during that short period one of the most essential parts of the new Fire Department system was utterly prostrated, and the Fire Commissioners had to fall back for help on those of the old system—the bell towers. The damage done is estimated by Commissioner Blair at $150,000. Telegraph operators call it a sleet storm. They say it was the severest that has ever visited New-York, though one, almost as disastrous in its results, swept over the City in March, 1869. The Fire Department had 620 miles of wire in use, supported on 2,800 poles.

President Hitchman and Fire Commissioner Blair met at noon at Fireman's Hall. Under their instructions the Chief of the Telegraph Bureau dispatched the following special order:

The bell-ringers will until further orders sound alarms for all stations wherever fires occur, without waiting for the usual signal from the Central office, and will strike five rounds of the station. Increased vigilance on their part will be necessary until the telegraph is put in order.

C. K. SMITH, Chief Telegraph Bureau.

The bell-ringers, who received this order by special messengers, are stationed at towers located as follows: Essex Market; Union Market, foot of East Houston-street; Marion-street, near Prince; Spring-street, near Varick; Jefferson Market; Twenty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue; Thirty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue; Mount Morris, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue; eight altogether. There is also a look-out at Yorkville, on Eighty-fifth-street. The Commissioners took other precautionary measures. They doubled the fire patrol, and gave orders that the engine company which arrived first at a fire should be accompanied by a courier, whose duty it would be to notify every other company due in that district. If a second alarm became necessary, the same messenger was to ride to the nearest bell-tower and order it to be struck. The force of bell-ringers was then doubled, and the next step was to order every man in the Department on duty. A brief interview which the Commissioners had with Chief of Police Kelso resulted in sixteen mounted patrolmen being placed at their disposal. These were directed to cover the lower part of the City, from the Battery to Prince-street. In the evening, Mr. Smith, of the Telegraph Bureau, drove to each of the bell-towers to see that the ringers were at their stations, and to verbally instruct them in their duties. This morning, at sunrise, seven gangs of three men each, with an expert at the head of each, are to be set at work to repair the damage the Fire Department system has received. Their labors, it is expected, will last at least two months. Telegraphic communication with the bell-towers will be first made complete, after which the stations are to be attended to. The wire from Marion-street tower to Fireman's Hall was the only one uninjured last night.

Effect of the Storm on Ferry Travel.

The fog which arose after sundown yesterday caused some little delay with the ferries, but not more than enough to allow the pilots time to make a careful passage. The Hoboken ferries observed the caution to wait in the slip on the Jersey side until the New-York boat arrived, thus avoiding all chances of a collision in the stream. It being Sunday the traffic was much less than on a week day, consequently the delay last evening did not cause serious inconvenience. The Jersey City Ferry had no occasion to alter the time of their trips. The Roosevelt Ferry ran somewhat irregularly, as to time, but managed to keep up a communication between Williamsburg and this City, the boats between South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, and Grand-street, New-York, running more frequently than usual on Sunday. The Fulton and other Brooklyn ferries did not change their usual Sunday time of fifteen-minute trips. The pilots and hands on the boats said the fog was not as thick on the river as in the City, and by aid of the head-lights, with the assistance of the bells and whistles, they were able to make fair passages. The Staten Island ferry-boats ceased running at 8 o'clock last night.

A Dearth of News—Communication Partially Suspended.

The effect of the storm on the business of the telegraphic companies was very damaging. The wires of the various lines were broken and rendered temporarily useless. But little business was transacted, and the dearth of general intelligence was the subject of agitation. The Western Union Company suffered severely, their lines in all directions being prostrated by the sleet and ice, and but few reports of any kind were received or sent away. At a late hour last night some dispatches were received from Washington at the office in Jersey City. These it was necessary to transmit to the general office in New-York by special messenger, which occasioned much delay in the delivery, owing to the interruption of ferry travel.

Cellars Inundated.

The defective system of sewerage existing in the streets along the river front, and in many of the poorer and wretched localities of the City, contributed materially to the flooding of low cellars, and the destruction of much valuable property. In the one instance the river water, flowing up through the main sewers, poured out of imperfect connections and rapidly oozed through cracked walls, while in the other the melted snow and rain, finding no means of descent by the culverts, flowed down cellar-steps and inundated miserable lodging-houses, full of poverty-stricken people. In West, South, Front, and Greenwich streets, many storage-cellars were flooded, and casks of apples, and crates of fruit destroyed, not to speak of cotton and flour. Owing to yesterday being Sunday, anything like a correct estimate of the damage done in this way could not be computed, and the full extent of the loss will not be learned until today when the warehouses are opened for business.

Storm Casualties.

The number of street accidents yesterday was very large, though the number of persons seriously injured was fortunately not great. Many people sustained painful falls, but the following are the only serious casualties reported:

John Burke, of No. 326 Pearl-street, laborer, was taken to the Park Hospital, last evening, suffering from a fracture of the left arm, near the shoulder, caused by a fall on the sidewalk.

At 8½ o'clock last evening, Bridget Murphy, of No. 120 East Twentieth-street, fell, at the corner of New Chambers and William streets, and broke one of her legs. She was removed to the Park Hospital.

Jane Miller, aged fifty, of No. 156 Eighth-avenue, fell on the ice yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

At the close of the funeral services of the late Capt. John Cameron, while the assemblage was leaving St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Officer Potts, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, slipped on the ice, and, striking the back of his head against the stone step of the church, was seriously, if not dangerously, injured.

Bridget Falvey, aged forty-eight, of No. 120 East Twentieth-street, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of New Chambers-street and William-street, and fractured her left leg. She was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Geo. Sanders, aged sixty-five, fell overboard at the foot of East Houston-street, last evening. He was rescued by Officer Kern, of the Eleventh Precinct.

Leo Hambert, aged forty-one, of No. 61 Eldridge-street, fell in Chrystie-street, near Rivington, and broke his left leg below the knee. He was taken to his home.

Mrs. Payne, of No. 14 West Thirteenth-street, fell at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and sustained severe injuries. The lady was taken home.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn much the same scene was presented as in this City. The ground was covered with slush, water, and ice. The walls of the houses were glazed, and the trees clad in crystal vestments. Everything not submerged in the slush was ice-covered. The trees swayed and bent over like weeping willows under their congealed burden. Great boughs snapped off and fell in yards and on the sidewalks. The wind moaned dismally through the rattling branches, combining with the other effects to make up a gloomy, miserable day.

The streets were next to impassable. Devout people attended to their devotions at home. The churches, for the most part, were not largely attended, in some instances the services of the sanctuary being altogether dispensed with. Beecher's church was an exception. Wet feet were epidemic. Cellars and basements in low localities were flooded, and many a poor family occupying subterraneous apartments in the lower parts of the City, was summarily evicted by the deluge. At high tide the sewers failed to perform their legitimate office, and became choked up with slush, and the water backed up, filling the man-holes and flooding the streets.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

The storm in New-Jersey caused great damage. The trees in some of the finest streets and parks in the State were almost entirely ruined, and the damage to fruit-trees throughout the State is irreparable. A few accidents from falling branches are reported, but none of a serious character. In the parks of Jersey City and Newark the broken branches and prostrated trunks of trees quite cover the ground in many places. The walk from Orange Valley to Newark, which many were compelled to perform, was said to be like tramping through an old forest. By far the greatest injury was done to the telegraph companies, whose wires were in many places thrown down, covered with a sheeting of ice, poles broken, and communication generally suspended. The dense fog in the river early in the evening caused great delay to the ferry-boats, which compelled them to run by the fog signals. One boat which left Desbrosses-street at 8 o'clock was carried down to Governor's Island by the floating ice, and did not reach the Jersey City depot till 9½. The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed in consequence. The police and fire-alarm telegraphs in Jersey City were out of order yesterday and last night.

On Staten Island.

The heavy rains did considerable damage about the villages on Staten Island. In many places about Stapleton the streets and sidewalks were inundated; owing to the gutters and culverts being choked with ice, and affording no escape for the quantities of water from the hills above. Many cellars in the vicinity of Rocky Hollow and on the Shore Road were filled with water.

Probable Homicide in the Sixth Ward.

On New-Year's night a fight occurred between Thomas Doyle, aged thirty-four, of No. 56 Mulberry-street, and William Wilson, aged thirty-five, residing at No. 8 Mulberry-street, during which Wilson struck Doyle on the head with a hammer, fracturing his skull, and causing a very serious injury. Doyle was taken to his home, and Wilson fled and made his escape. No notice was given to the Police until last evening, when, Doyle's condition becoming precarious, his friends notified Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct. Dr. Reed was summoned, and, on examining the patient, found him to be suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. Doyle was taken to Park Hospital, and Capt. Kennedy has detailed several officers to search for Wilson, and is in hopes of soon effecting his capture.

Relief for the French Communists.

Yesterday a meeting of French refugees in this City was held at Myers' Hall, Spring-street, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the released Paris Communists, who are expected to arrive in a few days. These men have been pardoned by the French Government on the understanding that they leave the country immediately. They have been in prison since 1871, and are in a destitute condition. Several hundred dollars were raised at the meeting for their relief.

Serious Cutting Affray Last Night.

Last evening Thomas McCauley, aged thirty-five, of No. 339 West Thirteenth-street, became engaged in a quarrel with Thomas McKenna, in the liquor store No. 449 West Thirteenth-street, and during the fight which ensued McCauley was cut about the head and arms by McKenna and seriously injured. McKenna was arrested and locked up in the Charles-street Police Station. McCauley was taken to his home.

Highway Robbery.

Early yesterday morning, as Mrs. Mary Jane Brown, of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, was passing the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-second-street, she was attacked by a gang of roughs, who robbed her of $110. One of the parties, who gave his name as George Hill, of No. 19 Spring-street, was arrested, and was committed by Justice Coulter, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for trial.

A Woman Burned to Death.

A two-story frame house in Germantown, Penn., owned by George Whackett, and occupied by himself and wife, was nearly destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning. Mrs. Whackett was ill, and her husband got out of bed to get something for her. By some means a coal-oil lamp was knocked from his hand, and upon striking the floor was broken. The contents of the lamp were scattered about and set fire to various articles in the room. The flames spread rapidly. Mr. Whackett got a rope and attempted to lower himself from the window, but the rope was burned off and he was precipitated to the ground. He escaped injury, although he was greatly stunned by the fall. In the mean time the fire was burning fiercely in the house, and before Mrs. Whackett could be rescued the building was entirely consumed. Mrs. Whackett was burned to death. Her body was subsequently taken from the ruins.

QUARANTINE WORK.

Annual Report of Health Officer Vanderpoel.

Interesting View of Affairs Generally at Quarantine—The Labors of the Commission During the Past Year—Improvements Completed and Proposed.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, has submitted his annual report to the Quarantine Commissioners. It embodies a collection of facts which are of material interest to the public. He says that in so far as the commercial relations are concerned, the duty of the Health Officer, while maintaining a direct sanitary control, should be to allow the fullest liberty compatible with public safety, and that during the past Summer he had acted upon the practical application of these principles; and though at the commencement of the season was often greeted with the prophesy that such a course must absolutely fail, the result has been most satisfactory; from the commercial community there has not been the slightest disposition to encroach upon the privilege, and not a single case of infectious disease has entered the City from Quarantine.

Recognizing practically the distinction between the sanitary and commercial relations, towing, transportation of passengers and baggage, transportation of mails and samples, lightering, stevedoring, coopering, warehousing, all of which had for many years been controlled by the Health Officer, were thrown open to competition, under appropriate regulations, to any person presenting the request from the majority consignee of a cargo, and executing a satisfactory bond to fulfill required stipulations.

Other radical changes were carried out. A Board consisting of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the Quarantine Commissioners and Health Officer, are to meet once a year and establish the rates of quarantine towing, lighterage, stevedoring, coopering, warehousing, &c. Heretofore these rates have been fixed mostly at one hundred per cent. above ordinary harbor rates, creating thus a most onerous and oppressive tax upon commerce. At the meeting of the Board this year, the above were reduced to ordinary harbor rates, thus permitting the merchant and employe to fix the special charges in each individual case. Instead of vessels being chartered to Hampton Roads to await orders they came direct to this port to discharge.

Carried out in the above spirit, quarantine regulations, so far from being oppressive, either in increasing the cost or retarding the discharge of the cargo, has been in some cases the reverse.

Now that the experiment has proved a success, Dr. Vanderpoel intends to present to the Legislature a draft of a law based upon the foregoing principles, in the hope that with its passage the question which has for several years vexed the community, and borne heavily upon the commercial relations of this port, may be definitely settled.

During the past fifteen years sanitary science and the large introduction of steam into ocean navigation have wrought an entire change in the principles that govern the practical workings of quarantine. Until of late, vessels coming from infected ports, or having an infectious disease on board, were detained a specified number of days and then allowed pratique. While the operations of commerce were carried on mostly in sailing vessels such detention, though annoying, did not involve ruinous pecuniary interests. But with the introduction of steam time entered into the problem as a factor, which could not be disregarded. The success of the steam enterprise depends upon the regularity of the passages, and the departure from port on a specified day. The enormous expenditure arising from prolonged detention would ruin the commerce even of a great port like New-York. The laws which govern the incubation and spread of infectious diseases have been so far studied, that sanitary regulations and commercial interests may work in almost entire harmony. We now know positively that in a suspected vessel or cargo, the longer her hatches are kept closed, and the fomites of disease allowed to germinate, the more to be dreaded is the danger of infection. Instead of detaining a vessel to ride out a specified quarantine, we rather discharge the cargo in the shortest possible time, in order that the vessel may be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the cargo exposed to the free action of the atmosphere.

New-York occupies a peculiar and significant position in reference to the conditions of climate, commercial advantages, and proximity to tropical countries. Located in the most favored part of the temperate zone, its harbor is always accessible and healthy—unimpeded by ice on the one hand and malaria on the other, while its vast and extended front invites the shipping of the globe. In a medical sense it is so situated that, since the employment of steam, it is within the incubation of small-pox and cholera from European ports, and of yellow fever from the South and West Indies. The large number of immigrants landed introduces another element peculiar to New-York. There is no other port with its wants as regards quarantine, just the same as each other port has its own conditions that differ from all the rest.

The quarantine system of this port, so far from being regarded detrimental, is regarded by vessels infected with contagious disease as a haven of shelter. A Liverpool steamer to New-York was fined $400 for putting into Halifax with a case of small-pox; another steamer with small-pox put into Halifax with a broken rudder. The Captain was not allowed to leave the deck of his ship to superintend repairs; within the past month a vessel with pestilence on board, from Boston to Philadelphia, put into New-London. She was at once ordered off, and coming to this port was cared for.

No longer is it a matter of indifference to care for the sanitary condition of the many hundreds upon a single vessel, but from the time the port of departure is left, it is the study of the officers to maintain the cleanliness and ventilation of the steerage, in order that they may successfully undergo the sanitary examination to which they are subjected, so protecting not only the community against the introduction of pestilence, but enforcing the comfort and well-being of the sea-tossed immigrant.

The year past has been one of extraordinary risk of disease. The epidemic of small-pox which prevailed in 1871 has continued until reports from every quarter of the globe gave proof of its alarming spread. To this alarming spread may be added the epidemic character of the yellow fever in South American and West Indian ports, with the unusual tropical temperature, of our own Summer, which lasted until the quarantine season was past.

Embarrassment has been experienced from the unreliability of bills of health emanating from American Consuls. It has frequently occurred during the past Summer that vessels have arrived with cases of yellow fever on board, or having had them during the passage, when the bill of health was clean; this, too, when we had the assurance of the Captain that the presence of the epidemic was notorious at the port of departure. It is proper to say, that when the attention of the State Department at Washington was called to this irregularity, prompt measures were taken for its remedy.

Under the law there are four diseases named against which quarantine shall apply; these are yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and small-pox.

During the year, 115 vessels arriving here had small-pox on board. Most of these brought large numbers of immigrants, and on them there were exposed, in a greater or less degree, 73,306 persons, either as passengers or crew. There were in all 680 cases of small-pox, 284 of which were fatal.

The law of 1863 makes a distinction between the necessity of quarantine detention for vessels navigated by steam and others. The propriety of this is rendered apparent in an examination of the conditions resulting in the fearful mortality above stated, nearly all of the deaths occurring in sailing vessels before reaching port. By the German law it is optional with ship-owners as to the employment of medical officers on emigrant vessels. As a result of this it is not uncommon to find hundreds of passengers crowded within the close limits of a vessel infected with small-pox, during a passage of several months, and under no better medical or sanitary care than can be afforded by the Captain, who, besides his responsible duties in the navigation of his vessel, must assume the services which might well appal the successful physician. It is probable that if correct statistics could be obtained from these vessels, the number of cases would be much larger than is stated. As no record is kept on board, of those who recover, it is impossible to obtain reliable information which more than approximates the truth, except from the list of deaths, the number of sick at the time of arrival, and such facts as are revealed in the examination of the vessel.

The wholesome fear of this investigation at Quarantine, and the certainty of detention, which necessarily regulates the quarantine of badly-infected ships, has probably been more efficient in prompting some sanitary system in them than all the legislation which refers abuses of passenger traffic to processes in the courts.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ports.	No. of vessels arriving during the period of infection.	No. of vessels arriving with sickness.	No. of sick. In Port	No. of sick. On the passage	No. of sick. In Quarantine	No. of d'ths. In Port	No. of d'ths. On the passage	No. of d'ths. In Quarantine
Bahia	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Caibarien	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardenas	30	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Darien	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Guantanamo	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Havana	135	15	68	20	36	9	7	9
Manzanilla	5	2	1	6	..	..	1	..
Matanzas	36	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Montevideo	12	2	2	3	..	..	2	..
Maracaibo	30	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Pernambuco	14	4	4	10	..	2	6	..
Port Morant	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	..
St. Jago	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sav'nah-la-mar	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
Turk's Island	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ziza	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
San Blas	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Costa Rica	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	1
Total	354	34	78	45	46	12	24	11

LIST OF DEATHS IN THE WEST BANK HOSPITAL, 1872.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Occupat'n.	Nativity
Aug. 16.	José Serret	23	Seaman	Spanish.
Aug. 23.	Gasper Peres	..	Marine	Spanish.
Aug. 24.	Juan Abad	..	Marine	Spanish.
Aug. 26.	Miguel Riviero	..	Navigator	Spanish.
Aug. 28.	E. Ferrando	22	Marine	Spanish.
Aug. 29.	R. Petersen	32	Seaman	Norw'gn
Sept. 5.	Jacinto Legura	23	Marine	Spanish.
Sept. 5.	Pedro Cardona	23	Marine	Spanish.
Sept. 5.	John McKenna	30	Ch'f S'w'd	Am'rcan
Sept. 7.	M. Rodriguez	..	Fireman	Spanish.
Sept. 26.	Robert Black	47	Captain	Am'rcan

LIGHTERAGE.

During the quarantine season there were boarded from the hospital-ship 1,126 vessels from ports suspected of infection with yellow fever. Of these, 130 were detained a short time for observation. Sixty-four vessels from Havana were required to lighter the whole or a part of their cargoes; also seven vessels from other ports.

Regulations for the discharge of cargo were furnished the master of each vessel.

Under this system nineteen licenses were granted to persons selected by owners and consignees of vessels and cargoes to do lighterage, cooperage, stevedoring, and cleaning of vessels in quarantine. The result proved satisfactory.

SHIP FEVER.

Four vessels arrived in Quarantine with six cases of ship fever. On these vessels 2,610 persons, passengers, and crew were more or less exposed to the disease.

CHOLERA.

Official evidence of the cholera existing at Taganrog and Cronstadt has been received. During the period of infection eleven vessels arrived, but with no cases of cholera.

Previous to the destruction of the Fletcher by fire she had been carefully repaired and put in thorough order. Previous to these repairs she was in a most dilapidated condition. The boiler, which was new only about a year since, looked so badly that over half the flues were stopped with incrusted salt. The engine was so imperfect in its valves and valve-seats that the little steam which could be raised in a great measure escaped, and the boat had a generally shabby appearance. Her certificate of inspection was subsequent to the general repairs. The imperfect felting of the boiler, and the proximity of the wood-work were the immediate causes of her destruction. She had taken over 400 hundred cases of small-pox to Blackwell's Island, besides many cases of fever to the hospital in the Lower Bay. Her earnings during the past season were $2,975, of which $2,815 has been paid over to the Commissioners of Quarantine, and $160 is due, but not yet collected.

The necessity of replacing her is apparent. Much of the machinery of the Fletcher is available for rebuilding. The necessity for daily communication and the transportation of supplies, all urge speedy action. The steam-tug Governor Fenton is nearly ready for use.

WEST BANK HOSPITAL.

The buildings and property at West Bank Hospital are in good condition. The steam apparatus, which, during the Winter, had been allowed to get a good deal out of repair, is in thorough condition.

No appropriation of money, except what may be required for the preservation and protection of the property, will be required for the coming year.

HOFFMAN ISLAND.

The upper structure on West Bank shoals was, at the laying of the corner-stone of the principal building, named by the Commissioners of Quarantine Hoffman Island.

The contracts for the large buildings in course of erection on this island were not given out as early as would have been desirable for their completion.

The original plans contemplated the erection of six one-story brick structures. As more than half the expense of such structures consisted in preparing the foundation and wall, the Board was requested to change the plans and carry up the brick walls two stories instead of one, thus saving the expense of foundations for three other buildings—probably $40,000. Had the original plans been carried out, every available foot of ground on the island would have been occupied; now, nearly half is available for promenade, or any emergency which the future may develop. As these buildings are intended for the detention of well persons coming from infected vessels, and as in the open bay the question of air space, so far as relates to the sick, need not be considered, a two-story building is equally available and more economical.

Dr. Vanderpoel does not think the contractors for the buildings have used due dispatch in the fulfillment of the work. The three buildings which were to have been completed and ready for use are scarcely half finished. The walls of No. 1 are nearly up, No. 2 to the second story, while only the foundation of No. 3 is completed.

Additional rip-rap is being put around the island; some additional appropriation will be necessary for the coming year. Arrangements must be made for water-closets, steam apparatus, and other items which will be presented in the Engineer's estimate.

Last Spring the Illinois was put in good order, and has been moored during the whole season in the Lower Bay. While in perfect condition to be used for hospital purposes, she has been used as a boarding station during the quarantine season for vessels coming from suspected or infected ports. The steamers Delaware and Albany, loaned to this Department by the General Government, have been moored in the vicinity of the Illinois. The Albany has been dismantled and returned to the proper authorities. It has seemed proper to retain the Delaware.

QUARANTINE WAREHOUSES.

The commerce of this port in relation to quarantinable diseases is so peculiar, and the laws which govern their propagation so well defined, that the question of the means to be employed to prevent their entrance into the City can admit of no difference of opinion. It is to be hoped that during the coming season some initiative may be taken looking to erection of warehouses. When the sale of the old quarantine property was originally authorized, a reservation of four acres was made as a boarding station for vessels from non-infected ports, and where suitable docks and buildings could be erected. No sale of the property taking place during the year, a subsequent Legislature withdrew this reservation, and the whole property was sold. The State, left without a boarding station or the necessary dock accommodations, has, for the past four years, rented a portion of the property. This having been the occasion of considerable animadversion by many, and affording, at best, imperfect accommodations for the boats, since, at every severe blow, it was necessary to ask shelter from the Light-house Department, the Legislature at its last session passed the following provision:

"The Commissioners of Quarantine are hereby authorized and empowered to select a site, to be approved by the Health Officer, for a boarding station for vessels coming from non-infected ports, including, if practicable, a residence for the Health Officer and his deputies, and to purchase, or enter into a contract for the purchase of the same, upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the Health Officer and the Commissioners of the Land Office. But such site shall not be located on Long Island or Coney Island."

In compliance with the above, a contract has been entered into on the part of the Commissioners of Quarantine, and subsequently approved by the Health Officer and the Commissioners of the Land Office, for a boarding-station having upon it residences and a large water-front for the erection of basin and dock, upon terms which are considered extremely favorable to the interests of the State. Upon its final ratification by the Legislature, it is hoped that this long-vexed question will receive a permanent solution.

New Scheme of Taxation in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 4.

Mr. Clopton, of Chesterfield, yesterday introduced in the House of Delegates a bill to abolish taxes by the State on real and personal property, to secure a proper application of the State capitation tax to the support of public free schools, as required by the Constitution, to pay three per cent. on the public debt, to provide funds for the commissioners of the sinking fund and for other purposes. The plan projected does away with the bulk of the taxes now levied in the name of the State, and the Auditor is required on the first Monday in March to estimate the amount needed by the State for the current fiscal year, and to assess on each county, city, and town its quota of the said amount, and the Boards and Supervisors and Councils of the counties, cities, and towns are required to make levies sufficient to realize the amount assessed against them, and to pay said amount over into the State Treasury. The plan reserves also to the sinking fund additional funds and guarantees the application of the State capitation tax to the public free schools.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Typographical Society, held on Saturday last, it was resolved to celebrate the anniversary of Franklin's birthday, the 17th inst.

Last night the Mayence Carnival Verein and the Cologne Carnival Society gave the usual entertainments at their head-quarters.

The Liederkranz Society gave a children's festival at Liederkranz Hall, yesterday, the exercises attracting a large audience.

The Christmas of the Greek Church occurs today, and will be celebrated at 11 o'clock A. M. by divine service at the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue.

Owen Sullivan, aged twenty-three, of No. 25 Pell-street, accidentally shot himself in the left side, while carelessly handling a revolver, at his residence, and sustained a severe wound.

James McGillivray, aged twenty-five, of No. 307 Bowery, fell from the roof of his residence to the sidewalk, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

Elizabeth Porter, aged fifty, residing at No. 182 Madison-street, and Michael Quinn, aged sixty, a lodger at No. 507 Greenwich-street, were found dead in their rooms yesterday morning.

Jacob Nathan, of No. 564 Tenth-avenue, was brought before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with selling policy-tickets, and held for trial in $500 bail.

John Hart, an inmate of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, committed suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a table-knife. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

Washington Andrews, the young man who, while entering No. 22 Broad-street during last week, was struck on the head by a piece of ice, which fell from the roof of the building, died last evening at the Park Hospital.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Geo. Jewell, of No. 133 Greenwich-street, while passing through Broadway was attacked by a large and fierce cat, and was severely bitten about the hands and arms by the infuriated animal. He was sent to Park Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, James Connors and Charles Kearn, of Nos. 83 and 91 Tenth-avenue, were charged with stealing a tierce of lard from the Messrs. Sinclair, of No. 502½ West Twentieth-street, and held for trial in default of $500 bail, each.

BROOKLYN.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday in the family of Mr. McElrath, No. 28 Myrtle-avenue. The Health Officer was notified.

Before daylight yesterday morning, Nicholas Cassel's tailor-shop, No 459 Broadway, E. D., was burglariously entered. The thieves carried off $48 worth of made-up garments.

Robert Foster, a well-known thief, was arrested yesterday while in the act of carrying off a quantity of boots and shoes from Benjamin Seabury's shoe-store, No. 103 Fulton-street.

John and Bridget Bolton, natives of Ireland, were arrested yesterday for assaulting John Downes with an ax, inflicting a severe wound on his head, at No. 96 Warren-street, where all the parties reside.

Michael Gallagher, a laborer, aged twenty-eight years, who was arrested Saturday night, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide during the night by hanging himself in his cell. He had torn up his shirt, and twisted it into a sort of a rope, one end of which he made fast to the upper grating of his cell-door, and made a running noose in the other end. He was discovered and cut down by the doorman in time to save his life, and a strict watch was kept on him until morning.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Charles Morgan, Village Trustee, has been appointed School-tax Collector in the Second District, Edgewater, vice Thomas Martin, resigned.

The work of raising by means of the floating derrick, the steamer Andrew Fletcher, which was recently burnt and sunk near the Health Officer's dock, Tompkinsville, will be commenced.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts of the State Treasury during 1872 were $2,548,734 19, and the expenses $2,446,981 94.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society will be held on Jan. 16.

Mr. A. W. Dimock, a well-known Elizabeth merchant, is dangerously ill, and it is thought he will not survive.

The Warren County Meadows, 5,000 acres in extent, are to be drained, by cutting through the rocks of the "reef," which operation will cost $20,000.

There are 200 cases for trial in the Circuit, and 75 in the Supreme Court, 30 jury appeals, 165 Justices appeals, and 12 Common Pleas cases.

The Jersey City Law Library is to be located in Fleming's new building, at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets.

The Pavonia ferry-boat which suffered by the collision with the D. S. Gregory has been placed on the dry dock at Hoboken for repairs.

The discoveries of iron near Schooley's Mountain are being utilized by enterprising iron-dealers, who have recently made extensive purchases of land in the vicinity.

The Special Committee of the Newark Common Council to purchase and fit up the city armory, have reported the cost of building and repairs and furnishing at $108,853.

In the Orange Valley Congregational Church yesterday George Macdonald preached a sermon to a large congregation. His theme was the story of Mary and Martha, and the sermon was listened to with great interest.

The State-House at Trenton is being fitted up for the meeting of the Legislature. The Governor's room will be ready for occupancy before the session commences, and the Controller will also occupy rooms in the building.

Mrs. Bridget Murphy, the wife of the murderer of Mrs. Kane, has been released from custody. It is stated that the Newark detectives have traced Murphy to New-York, and thence to the West. It is surmised that he may be found in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio.

THE DEAD OUTLAW.

Some Further Particulars of the Killing of Andrew Strong—His Loves and Hates.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Jan. 3.

The killing of Andrew Strong seems to have started into life lots of rumors in regard to him and his course of life. Andrew, it is said, was very fond of whisky—corn preferred—and that, at the time of his death, he was on a big spree. He and Steve Lowrey, the remaining outlaw, were not on very good terms, and were seldom seen together. They fell out and almost fought, some months ago. The cause was the same as the cause of Adam's troubles. Stephen became enamored of one of the dusky belles of Scuffletown, and bestowed on her a huge gold ring, (probably stolen from some dead man's hand,) and in a few days afterward he found the same ring sparkling on Andrew Strong's finger. The two outlaws had never fought, but this circumstance, it is said, served to alienate them very greatly from each other. Indeed, it is reported that Steve Lowrey has been seen since the death of the other, and that he asserted that he "didn't care if Andrew Strong was killed," and that he and Andrew "didn't get 'long togedder no how." But with the dusky brown female denizens of Scuffletown, among whom Andrew distributed his favors just as his fancy prompted, there is said to be weeping and wailing for the dead outlaw.

Andrew Strong is described to have been a huge, broad-shouldered, powerful fellow, but more inclined to fight in the dark than by daylight. The gun he carried with him when he met his death was a Spencer rifle, with sixteen chambers ready loaded, and with a lot of cartridges in the breech pocket. It was nearly new, and is said to have been recently ordered for him by some party living on the South Carolina line. A pocket-knife, a gold chain, and some eighty cents in fractional currency, were also found on the body. Some of those who saw him the previous day state that he had with him then some $40, which it is presumed he squandered while on the spree.

The gun with which the outlaw was shot was a double-barreled shot-gun, with both barrels heavily loaded with buckshot. It is said to be the property of Floyd Oxendine, colored, who, for some reason, had vowed Andrew's death. Oxendine, it is said, had carefully cleansed and loaded the gun, and left it with Mr. Wilson with the parting advice to make sure of his aim before he pulled the trigger. How well this advice was carried out the sequel has already shown. Mr. Wilson was only about six feet from the outlaw when he killed him, yet only one of the buckshot went through his head, the other seventeen lodging in the back part of the head and neck.

The Abbe Michaud on the Secret Causes of the France-German War.

In a letter to the *Cologne Gazette*, the Abbé Michaud examines M. Thiers' evidence on the causes of the war, which is declared to be clear, but not complete. Public opinion sees in the people who surrounded the Empress not only statesmen, but also men of the Church and the cloister. Completely a Spaniard in her religion, the Empress inclined more to religious sentiment than to religious thoughts, and preferred for her religious guidance the men of sentiment to those of doctrine. Archbishop Darboy had but little influence with her. The men of her choice were the Abbé Duguerry, the incumbent of the Madeleine; and especially the Abbé Bauer, for whom she obtained from the Roman Curia the title of Apostolic Protonotary. However, this was only the official visible guidance. Another invisible and much more effective one came from the Jesuits and the Nunciature. The Empress was under the influence of two ladies of her Court, who occupied—on account of their names, their elegance, their affection for the dynasty, and their flattery, disguised as a sort of candid and tender admiration—a privileged position. To these courtly merits they added another, highly esteemed by the Empress—that of easy and convenient mysticism, which goes remarkably well with petty scandal, piquant adventures, and speech hazardous and even of bad taste. These two ladies were in relation with the Jesuits, the Nunciature, and the clergy of the Ultramontane coterie. Thus the ideas of the Jesuits and the Roman Curia were instilled first into the mind of the Empress, and it was easy to make them acceptable afterward to the Ministers and leading statesmen. On the occasion of the Ecumenical Council the Emperor desired to see the anti-Ultramontane traditions of the Gallican Church defended; but the Empress was of the contrary opinion. Thus the Government acted with all the known laxity in the Council question. Affairs went in the same way on the occasion of the declaration of war against Prussia. The Jesuits knew that they would easily get the better of the French bishops' opposition to the dogma of Papal infallibility; but the opposition of the German bishops appeared to them a much more serious matter. Their influence was to be diminished by weakening their country. As the Jesuits were convinced that France would be victorious, they saw in the prospective defeat of Germany the defeat of Protestantism, and in the victory of France the victory of Romanism, of the Vatican Council, and of Jesuitism. The war was also to turn away attention from the Council, to promote religious indifference, and to furnish eventually the argument of the tacit adoption of the decrees of the Council. Though Sadowa was a much severer blow to the Jesuits than to the Bonaparte dynasty, the Empress was made to believe that the mishap of Sadowa must be remedied and the former Jesuitical Austria, with its Concordat, restored. If now the Jesuits are expelled from Germany, they are only punished where they have sinned. This expulsion is not a quarrel of Bismarck, but an act of Divine justice. It is to be regretted that France knows not how to do justice to herself and to those who have served her so ill as Germany does; but it is to be hoped that this is only delayed, and that the Government will at last adapt itself to the sentiments of the enlightened and liberal majority of the country.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—A. A. Bond, Wm. H. Rideing, B. Bandesch, Mr. and Mrs. August Duschel, Jos. N. Robinson, Mrs. E. Coote, C. Coote, Robert Coote, Luke Syphus, Miss E. Coote, Master M. C. Corri, Geo. Philips, Jno. Dinan, F. P. Molteno, C. B. Wand, Mark Bergess, Miss Alice Molteno, Miss Ada Molteno.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:49 | Moon sets..12:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:15 | Gov. Island..2:04 | Hell Gate..3:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Dec. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 190 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 31, lat. 43 52, lon. 54 21, passed an Anchor line steamer, bound E.; Jan. 3, at 3 P. M., 320 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a National Co.'s steamer, do.; 4th, at 5 P. M., 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Cunard steamer, do.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c., to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship St. Paul, (of Boston,) Martin, Hong Kong Aug. 28, with mdse. to W. A. Sale. Passed Anjier Oct. 18 and St. Helena Nov. 30; crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 33; had fine weather throughout.

Bark William Van Name, Pierce, Malaga and Gibraltar 47 ds., with mdse. to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to Hand & Swan. Had fine weather to Dec. 25, then had a hurricane from E. N. E. to N. W., lasting to the 28th; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, and sprung a leak; was obliged to throw overboard a quantity of cargo to save the vessel; then had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 18 ds. with strong variable winds.

Bark Peru, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hibbert, Middlesboro 67 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the middle passage and had heavy W. gales; stove skylights, cabin doors, and two boats; was 15 ds. from lon. 65; Nov. 19, A. Steffens, seaman, aged 20 years, was washed overboard by a sea and drowned.

Bark Frithjob, (Norw.,) Bentzon, Galway 50 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. For the first 21 ds. experienced strong W. gales; then took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 5 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Eulalia, (Swed.,) Bergstrom, Newcastle 78 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 12 ds. with strong S. E. and S. W. gales.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgsen, Waterford Oct. 27 and Queenstown Nov. 27, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage; Dec. 27, wind moderate S. W., was struck by lightning; carried away foremast, foretopmast, maintopgallantmast, jibboom and 10 sails; since fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Matanzas 12 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, Surinam 20 ds., with cedar, sugar, and cocoa to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Daphne, (Norw.,) Dreyer, Hartlepool 58 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 14 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Clara & Agnes, (of Arichat,) Guion, Salt Key, T. I., 10 ds. with salt to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had moderate weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Nicola Maria, (Dutch,) Scherpbier, Maracaibo 24 ds. with coffee and fustic to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had moderate weather to Cape Hatteras; from thence 10 ds. with strong gales from S. E. to N. W.

Brig Bogota, (of Boston,) Marsina, Montevideo 60 ds., with hides to Wm. T. H. Hughes. Crossed the equator Dec. 9 in 29 41 W.; had moderate weather throughout the passage; was 9 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig V. H. Hill, (of Provincetown,) Green, Port-au-Platte 14 ds., with mahogany and fustic to J. Durant—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Trinidad 15 ds., in ballast to Daniel Trowbridge & Co. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores and cotton to W. K. Hinman & Co. Had rough weather.

Schr. Chas. Morford, Parsons, Satilla 8 ds. Was detained outside of Sandy Hook 24 hours by fog.

Schr. Lottie, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Nuevitas 18 ds., with old iron to Denis Mestre—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had variable winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Admiral, Steelman, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to H. Reimers—vessel to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.; raining; 8 P. M., dense fog.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—Arr., yesterday, steamers James Adger, from New-York; Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; Maryland, from Baltimore; barks Georgiana, from Liverpool; Blondin, from Demerara.

Sld., yesterday, steamer Champion, from New-York.

Arr., today, schrs. Carrie S. Webb, from New-York; Estella Day, from Philadelphia.

Sld., brig San Antonio, for Barcelona.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Springfield, (of Boston,) Dwight, from Manila, which arrived 4th, and anchored off the Light-ship, reports: Passed Anjier Oct. 2, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 9, St. Helena Nov. 24, crossed the equator Dec. 10 in lon. 31 30; had fine weather.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 7, by ship St. Paul, in lat. 26 53 S., lon. 49 40 E., spoke ship Tiber, from Passoervean, for Boston; 20th, lat. 32 59 S., lon. 16 35 E., bark Eldorado, (Fr.,) from Bourbon, for Belle Isle, 25 ds. out; 23d, lat. 30 48 S., lon. 11 58 E., ship Clanranald, (Br.,) from Shanghai, for London, 72 ds. out; same day passed ship Prince George, (of St. John, N. B.;) 26th, lat. 23 37 S., lon. 1 29 E., spoke ship Comet, from Manila for Boston; no date, lat. 34 40 N., lon. 65 18 W., bark Curacoa, (Br.,) steering westward; Jan. 2, lat. 33 46 N., lon. 76 07, brig Minna Traub, (of Philadelphia,) from Turk's Island, for New-York.

Dec. 10, by ship Springfield, on the equator, spoke ship Republic, from San Francisco for Liverpool, 33 ds. out.

Dec. 25, by brig Rachel Coney, in lat. 24 18, lon. 70 22, spoke schr. Maggie Cain, from Philadelphia for St. Jago.

Disasters.

Bark Globe (of Boston) went ashore about Dec. 1, at the mouth of the Saramaca and Copename Rivers, Surinam, was full of water, had been condemned Dec. 14, and was to be sold in a few days for the benefit of all concerned.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Hendley, from Port Johnson, with coal for Boston, while passing through Hell Gate on the 4th, at 11 A. M., ran ashore on the Niger's Head, started her keel, causing her to leak badly. She was got off by Wreckmaster Brown, and put on the balance-dock, New-York, for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

SURINAM, Dec. 15.—In port, bark Howland, for Boston in 10 ds.; brigs Success, for do., in 10 ds.; Elecy, do., in 8 ds.; Aristos, do., in 6 ds.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,

NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,

Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

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